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Belgium	40 N.	Jordan	40 E.	Spain	40 E.
Canada	45 N.	Kuwait	30 E.	Saudi Arabia	40 E.
Czechoslovakia	50 N.	Libya	30 N.	Syria	40 E.
Denmark	55 N.	Morocco	30 N.	Tunisia	35 N.
France	45 N.	Nigeria	10 N.	U.A.R.	30 E.
Germany	50 N.	Romania	45 N.	Yugoslavia	45 E.
Greece	35 N.	Soviet Union	55 N.		
India	20 N.	U.S.A.	38 N.		
Iran	35 N.				

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U.S. Jets Force Hijackers to Go to Italy

Egypt Won't Let Ship Leave Port

CAIRO — Egypt refused the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro permission to sail Friday from Port Said after U.S. warplanes intercepted an Egyptian airliner with four Palestinian hijackers on board.

The Egyptian government issued a statement "condemning the developments" and voicing its "utmost regret" and surprise over the American operation.

The four Palestinians held more than 500 passengers and crew hostage for more than two days and killed an elderly, partially paralyzed American Jew before surrendering Wednesday in Port Said.

The Egyptian government said it had been trying to hand the hijackers over for trial by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia.

But Tunisia refused to give the Egypt Air Boeing 737 permission to land. The plane was heading back to Cairo early Friday when U.S. warplanes diverted it over the Mediterranean.

Egyptian authorities decided then to bar the Achille Lauro from leaving Port Said. The authorities initially told the passengers that they could not go ashore, police said, but they were allowed to leave later Friday afternoon.

There was no official explanation for Cairo's action. Western European diplomats said Egypt possibly would keep the Achille Lauro in port until its plane returned.

In Port Said, the ship's captain told The Associated Press that the vessel had been granted permission to sail from Egypt at 5 A.M. Friday.

But the permit was revoked hours after the U.S. action, according to the captain, Gerardo de Rosa. Captain de Rosa refused to comment on whether the revocation was in response to the hijacking of the Egyptian plane.

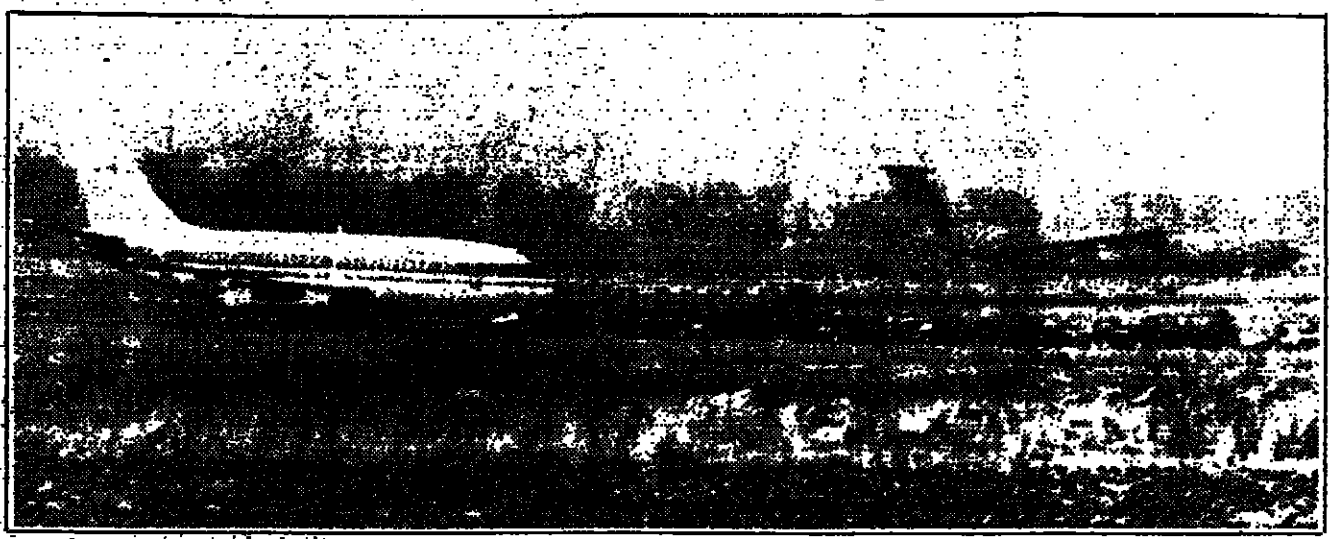
Police sources said Captain de Rosa and the liner's crew had not been arrested.

In a statement, the ministry said the government "with utmost regret" was surprised by the interception by American planes.

Egypt, "while condemning the developments in the incident, reaffirms what it has repeatedly stated — that such actions will not serve the peace process," it said.

"Terrorism will lead to more terrorism, and violence will breed more violence," the statement said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



The Egypt Air jetliner at the military airbase at Sigonella, Sicily, where it was forced to land Friday after being intercepted.

Passengers Describe Violence, Confusion

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — "We were in the dining room ready for our dessert, when suddenly we heard gunshots and someone yelled, 'Get down on the floor,'" said Viola Meskin, one of 12 Americans who were taken hostage in a two-day ordeal on the cruise ship Achille Lauro.

What followed was a violent odyssey that cost the life of a 69-year-old American invalid and often seemed to be leading nowhere.

The four Palestinian hijackers, according to American passengers at a news conference Friday, seemed uncertain about what move to make once they had started shooting.

"One minute they would try to be kind, the next minute they would do the craziest things," Mrs. Meskin said.

At one point, Marilyn Klinghoffer, whose husband was killed, was hit with the butt of a gun when she failed to move as quickly as one of the hijackers demanded.

"The next minute," said Mrs. Meskin, "they were taking us to the cabin or to the bathroom for the next 62 hours."

Hijackers herded the passengers from the dining room to an entertainment room on an upper deck and ordered them to stay there. The hostages slept intermittently on the chairs or on the floor.

Diplomats who boarded the ship Thursday said the walls of both the dining room and the show room were riddled with bullet holes, apparently from gunfire that the terrorists used to intimidate the passengers.

Terrorists also placed small bar-

countant from Metuchen, New Jersey, heard groans.

The hijackers had entered the dining room from the kitchen and had beaten two members of the ship's crew there, the couple said.

"They showed their power," Mrs. Meskin said. "They had hand grenades in their hands. They removed the pins and played with them."

The hijacking began Monday after the ship left the Egyptian port of Alexandria. More than 600 passengers had gone ashore for the day to visit Cairo and the pyramids and were scheduled to rejoin the vessel at Port Said.

The passengers who remained aboard but were absent at lunch were called to the dining room by the gunmen.

"We were together, I think 85 passengers," said a Belgian woman. She said the hijackers singled out the 12 Americans and the British passengers, but seemed most intent on finding Israelis.

Austrian Hoerndner of Austria heard the shots at the beginning of the hijacking and ran into a cabin. She said she hid under the bed in the cabin or in the bathroom for the next 62 hours.

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'None of us saw the actual murder,' Seymour Meskin said. When he was allowed to return from the foredeck, Mr. Klinghoffer 'was not to be found.'

Viola Meskin remembered hearing only 'gunshots and a splash.'

Plane Intercept Shows Hijackers They 'Can't Hide,' Reagan Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CATANIA, Sicily — Four U.S. Navy fighter jets intercepted the Egyptian airliner carrying the four Palestinian hijackers of an Italian liner early Friday and forced it to land in Sicily.

Italian police took the hijackers into custody, officials said. They were later charged with premeditated murder, kidnapping, hijacking of a ship and possession of arms and explosives.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said at a news conference that the operation carried the message to terrorists everywhere: "You can run but you can't hide."

U.S. officials said the action had been carried out on the president's personal orders.

The four U.S. Navy F-14 Tomcats intercepted the Egypt Air Boeing 737 near the Greek island of Crete after it had been refused permission to land in Tunisia and Greece. The Boeing's captain agreed to follow the U.S. jets to Sigonella, a base used by both the U.S. Navy and the Italian Air Force.

The American action brought a climax to a drama that started Monday when four Palestinian gunmen commandeered the Achille Lauro, a 23,629-ton liner carrying more than 500 persons, off the Egyptian coast, and held it for two days. The gunmen were demanding the release of 50 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails.

The hijackers surrendered after Egypt gave them assurances of safe conduct out of the country. One passenger, a crippled Jewish American, Leon Klinghoffer, 69, was later reported to have been killed by the gunmen.

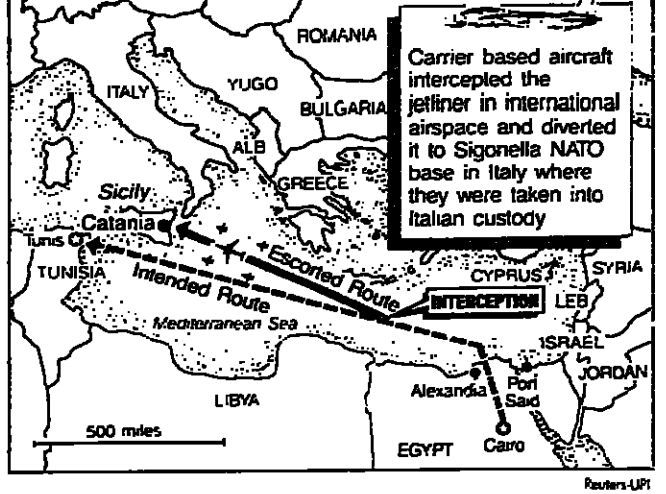
The plane taking the hijackers and two Palestine Liberation Organization officials who had helped negotiated the end of the hijacking took off from an airfield near Cairo late Thursday.

In Washington, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the jets from the aircraft carrier Saratoga intercepted the Egyptian airliner "in international airspace."

The operation came after the U.S. government had shown irritation at Egypt's plans to allow the four hijackers to leave for an undisclosed destination without prosecuting them. Egypt said it wanted to hand them over to the PLO for punishment.

Aides to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Mr. Reagan telephoned Rome shortly before mid-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)



Americans Are Jubilant Over Hijackers' Capture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Many Americans, frustrated by a series of hijacks and hostage-taking that have gone unpunished, reacted with jubilation Friday after learning that the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro had been captured in a U.S. military operation.

Newspaper headlines, comments by politicians and random interviews indicated that many people felt it was about time the United States went after terrorists.

"We Bag the Bums," read the banner headline of the New York Daily News. In Los Angeles, the Herald Examiner headline said, "This Time We Got 'Em."

Reflecting the mood of many congressmen, Representative Daniel A. Rostenkowski of Illinois, called the capture "fantastic."

Referring to the reported killing by the hijackers of Leon Klinghoffer, a crippled 69-year-old American Jew, Mr. Rostenkowski said, "I hope they are given the swiftest possible trial. I hope it's fair. I hope they are all executed."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said, "Thank God we've won one."

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, said, "It's something we've needed for a long time. Asked if he approved of the use of military aircraft to stop a commercial airliner, the Kansas Republican said: "In this case, I think it was worth whatever risk might have been involved."

On Page 3

- How the hijackers' plane was intercepted by the U.S.
- The PLO condemned the U.S. capture of the hijackers.
- A precedent exists for the U.S. action: France captured Ben Bella in 1956.

For many Americans, the capture marked a turnaround from a series of frustrating hostage episodes, such as the ones in which Iranian students held Americans at the embassy in Tehran from November 1979 to January 1981 and the hijacking last summer of a TWA jetliner to Beirut. The abductors usually have escaped.

Jimmy Carter, the president whose last year in office was consumed with the Iranian hostage crisis, said in New York, "I think we've done a fine job."

The capture of the hijackers of the Achille Lauro struck a responsive chord among people interviewed Friday in New York City.

"I think it's great," said Anne Anderson, a secretary at a magazine office. "They are muggers and murderers and they are mugging and murdering us. We were getting pushed around too much."

Vincent Montalvo, an electrician, said, "They should shoot the guys."

"It's about time that the Reagan administration did something to combat terrorism," said Todd Bentley, a model. "This is a good chance to show terrorists all over the world that we will not stand for it."

Initial West European reaction was cautious.

In London, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the U.S. action "surely cannot be a matter for regret or for anything other than satisfaction."

However, David Owen, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, was critical, saying: "International terrorism, as it is, cannot justify states violating international law whatever the provocation, whatever the frustration."

The West German Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jürgen Chrobog, said in Bonn, "We were not participants in this matter. But it fits everyone's sense of justice that wrongdoers should be brought to justice."

The Israeli government enthusiastically praised the U.S. action, but government officials warned that it would be a serious mistake for Italy to release Mohammed Abbas, the Palestinian guerrilla leader who accompanied the hijackers on the flight after negotiating their release. The officials said he should be tried for murder because they maintain he planned and ordered the hijacking.

The Soviet Union, long a supporter of Palestinian aspirations for a homeland, called for the death sentence for the hijackers.

"The crimes of terrorists, no matter where they are committed, must be punished most severely," said Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Tass said, however, the principle must be applied uniformly and called for the United States to extradite two Soviet citizens who killed a stewardess during a hijacking of a Soviet airliner in 1970.

In Rabat, Morocco, King Hassan called off a scheduled visit to the United States this month because of the "particular international conjuncture." He did not explain further but diplomats said it was apparently because of the interception of the Egyptian airliner and Washington's favorable reaction to Israel's air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis last week.

(AP, UPI, Reuters, WP)

West to Assess Exports With Military Use

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Governments in the Western alliance and Japan have established a system to assess the military potential of new technology to help keep strategically valuable items from reaching the Soviet Union.

The committee is to advise on the military uses of strategic exports. The Reagan administration has urged the establishment of such a system for three years. The proposal was accepted, in slightly modified form, by the European allies and Japan this week in Paris, according to sources familiar with the proceedings.

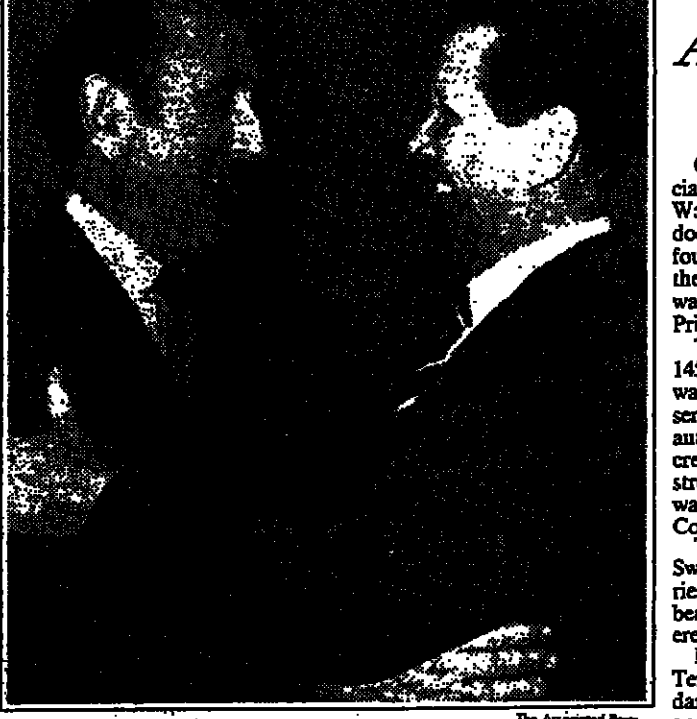
Known as the Security and Technology Experts Meetings, or STEM, the system would provide military expertise on emerging technologies as they become generally available. Because trade controls are sensitive politically, especially to Japan, the word "military" was kept out of the new group's name.

STEM is to be informally linked to COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, which checks Western exports to Communist countries. The headquarters of STEM is to be in a building supplied by the French government in Paris, where COCOM, which has ties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is situated.

"Potentially, this is the biggest advance in improving Western co-operation on strategic-trade controls since COCOM was founded 20 years ago," said a participant in the negotiations.

The new system would focus on the military applications of developing technologies, and would pass its findings on to COCOM. COCOM's deliberations are conducted by diplomats, who consider military, commercial and political factors in deciding which technology

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Dr. Bernard Lown, of Harvard Public Health School, left, and Dr. Yevgeni Chazov, of Russia's Cardiological Institute.

Anti-Nuclear Group Is Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

OSLO — International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a worldwide federation of doctors and health professionals founded five years ago to publicize the dangers of nuclear weapons, was awarded the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize on Friday.

The group, which has more than 145,000 members in 40 nations, was honored for its "considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare," the Norwegian Nobel Committee said.

The prize, worth 1.8 million Swedish kronor, or \$224,000, carries great prestige. A record number of 99 candidates were considered for the award this year.

Previous winners include Mother Teresa of Calcutta, Poland's Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa, and the South African Anglican bishop, Desmond M. Tutu.

Egil Aarvik, chairman of the selection panel of five, said "particular importance" was attached to the fact that the organization, known informally as Doctors Against Nuclear War, evolved out of a joint initiative by medical professionals in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Two leading heart specialists, Dr. Bernard Lown, of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Dr. Yevgeni Chazov, of the Soviet Union's Cardiological Institute, found they collaborated so well in medical research that they decided to extend their common work to enlist other doctors in the struggle to abolish nuclear weapons.

A formal exchange of letters between the two long-time friends and associates provided the catalyst that led to the creation of the organization by six American and Soviet physicians, who met in Geneva in 1980 to forge a consensus on how to express their views despite conflicting political systems.

The physicians drew up four guidelines to govern the group's work. They agreed to restrict their

focus to nuclear war, to work to prevent such a conflict in keeping with professional vows to protect life and preserve health, to circulate the same factual information and to avoid taking positions on specific policies of any government.

Mr. Aarvik said the committee intended to invite Dr. Lown, 64, and Dr. Chazov, 56, to receive the prize on behalf of their organization at award ceremonies in December. Both men share the title of president of the group, which maintains its headquarters in Boston.

Mr. Aarvik noted that the Soviet Union has boycotted Nobel ceremonies since the peace prize was bestowed on Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, in 1975. Dr. Sakharov is now living in internal exile in Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow.

When asked if he thought Dr. Chazov would be allowed to attend, Mr. Aarvik responded: "It remains to be seen."

However, Nobel Committee sources said it was apparent that

Dr. Chazov's leading role in the doctors' campaign clearly enjoyed the blessing of his government and that his presence at the award ceremony was highly probable.

Dr. Chazov is the Soviet Union's most prominent cardiologist and a highly influential spokesman for the nuclear freeze movement. He has been a member of the Communist Party Central Committee since 1982 and holds the position of deputy health minister in the government.

In Geneva, where they were attending the fifth anniversary of their group's founding, Dr. Lown and Dr. Chazov embraced and said they were "overwhelmed, surprised and excited" by the award.

"We physicians have a medical prescription — stop all nuclear explosions," Dr. Lown said. He urged President Ronald Reagan to take up the Soviet Union's offer of a nuclear test ban.

"The ball is now in Reagan's court," Dr. Lown said. "There is no reason for not stopping nuclear ex-

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Panel Urges Use of Aspirin in Heart Treatment

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Heart attack victims and certain others who suffer heart pains could reduce the likelihood of dying from further heart attacks by taking an aspirin a day, according to federal health officials.

They suggested Thursday that, in the United States, such aspirin treatments might save 30,000 to 50,000 lives a year.

The health officials also said that a newly approved device that can be surgically implanted in patients to counteract severe irregularities in heartbeat might save 10,000 to 20,000 additional lives a year.

Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, said that the two new developments constituted "dramatic new progress against death from heart attacks."

She cautioned that studies reviewed by the government did not show whether aspirin would be effective in preventing heart attacks in healthy people.

Dr. Frank E. Young, the commissioner of food and drugs, advised heart patients to consult their physicians before adding aspirin to their treatment. He said that aspirin was not a substitute for other treatments to prevent heart attacks.

The aspirin is thought to achieve its effect by inhibiting

the action of cells in the blood that play a role in clotting, thus reducing the danger that a clot will form and block the flow of blood to the heart, causing a heart attack.

Mrs. Heckler said that the action followed a review of seven studies in the United States and elsewhere that confirmed the beneficial effects of giving aspirin to some heart patients. The practice is already followed by many cardiologists.

Mrs. Heckler, announcing new professional labeling guidelines for aspirin, aimed at doctors rather than consumers, indicated that one aspirin tablet a day, about 5 grains or 325 milligrams of aspirin, could reduce the likelihood of heart attack for some patients.

She said that Food and Drug Administration and industry scientists, assisted by advisory panels of experts, had analyzed the seven studies, involving more than 11,000 people.

She said the studies, some of which lasted up to four years, were not consistent in every respect. But overall results indicated that an aspirin a day taken by patients who had had previous heart attacks reduced the chance of another heart attack or of dying during the study period by about one-fifth.

Whereas 12 to 22 percent of the heart patients not taking

aspirin either had a subsequent heart attack or died in the period studied, the percentages were reduced by about three percentage points in those taking aspirin.

Aspirin had an even greater effect in patients suffering from "unstable angina," or chest pains that had worsened within the past month, according to a three-month study conducted by the Veterans Administration, the health officials said. In these cases, it halved the risk of progressing to a heart attack, or of dying from a heart attack, from a 12-percent chance without aspirin to a 6-percent chance with aspirin.

Federal officials said the seven studies were not "equally convincing" but, taken together, provided evidence of a "modest but worthwhile" effect in heart attack victims and a "more striking effect" in patients with unstable angina.

The device whose approval was announced Thursday is an "implantable cardiac defibrillator," about the size of a deck of cards, and weighing 1.5 pounds (680 grams). It costs \$15,000 and is meant to be implanted in patients with severe irregularities in heartbeat, abnormally rapid heart rate, or uncoordinated heart muscle contractions.

The device senses when the heart loses its normal rhythm and generates an electrical pulse to restore the normal pace.

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Moderate Party Leader In South Africa to Meet With Black Rebel Group

LUSAKA, Zambia — The leader of South Africa's main opposition party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said Friday that he planned to hold talks here Saturday with the banned African National Congress.

Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert, head of the Progressive Federal Party, said that he and the guerrilla organization would have exploratory discussions on tension in South Africa. He arrived in the Zambian capital earlier Friday.

The African National Congress, the principal rebel group seeking the overthrow of white rule in South Africa, has been critical of Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert and the Progressive Federal Party, a moderate opposition group.

The guerrilla organization, which is outlawed in South Africa, has said that Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert opposes meaningful action aimed at bringing about multiracial rule in South Africa. It also has condemned him for being a member of South Africa's parliament, which excludes blacks.

Asked to comment on the group's criticism, Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert said: "We shall have to find out what they mean by that."

The president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, held talks last month with a group of influential South African businessmen despite a public plea from President Pieter W. Botha. The meeting reflected the business community's deep concern over violence in South Africa's black townships.

Extremist Afrikaners Meet
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Silkaatsnek, South Africa:

On a stretch of arid scrub beneath a harsh sun, 2,000 whites assembled to celebrate the memory of one of their heroes and to commit themselves anew to white separatism and Afrikaner nationalism.

In pageants staged for them Thursday by extreme rightist groups, whites were depicted as a heroic and embattled people, facing an onslaught of black savagery in a hostile world.

A priest told the group that its future lay in racial purity. "This is the beginning," a white leader said, "of the revival of the Afrikaner consciousness."

The occasion was Kruger Day, a public holiday that commemorates Paul Kruger's birth 160 years ago. Kruger led the Afrikaner revolt against the British that resulted in the establishment of an independent Transvaal Republic in 1851.

Traditionally, the holiday is a time for recalling the events that shaped Afrikanerdom's self-image. The dominant white group sees itself as a nation that fought against

great odds and adversaries, both blacks and the British, to establish its dominance and freedom from control by others.

For the whites who attended the pageant in Silkaatsnek, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Johannesburg, Mr. Botha is a political liberal who has led his people astray.

"We reject integration in all forms," said Carel Boshoff, who leads a group called the Afrikaner Volkswag, or People's Guard.

As he spoke to a group of young and old whites who sat below parasols, a black ice-cream vendor was chased into the scrub by a woman wearing a traditional Afrikaner bonnet and wide-skirted dress.

"The Afrikaner people were called into being by God and throughout our tortuous history we see his helping hand," Mr. Boshoff said. "Time and time again, he has reassured us and brought us back to our destiny, which is to fulfill our calling in Africa as white people."

To an outsider who ventured through the scrub to discover men wearing corduroy breeches and bandoliers in the manner of Afrikaner commandos a century ago, the occasion might have seemed bizarre.

But the sentiments that inspire Mr. Boshoff and his followers are those that trouble Mr. Botha, who faces a rightist challenge in by-elections Oct. 30.

"We must guard against any division and betrayal from among ourselves," Mr. Botha said Thursday in Delareyville, a conservative settlement 150 miles west of Johannesburg.

As 1,000 people watched, he dedicated a memorial to the ancestors of South Africa's 2.8 million Afrikaners. The white group is descended from Dutch settlers who landed at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652.

Twice as many people attended the rally at Silkaatsnek, where Mossie van den Berg, a priest from a conservative Afrikaans-language church, spoke in stentorian tones. Mr. van den Berg warned his listeners against promiscuity. "God is telling us," he said, "that a small people cannot become a great nation by mixing with neighboring people."

Poll Indicates Admacy
A poll published Friday indicated that nearly two-thirds of white South Africans believe that black-majority rule will never exist in their country. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The survey indicated that Afrikaners were more adamant than people of British descent in rejecting the idea of black rule.

Meanwhile, South African police said they shot two black men to death Thursday night during riots.



Women wearing Afrikaner costumes silently protest the policies of the ruling National Party outside a monument in Pretoria. The women, members of the rightist Herstigte Nasionale Party, say the government is too liberal.

China Can't Accept 3d Big Trade Gap With Japan, Deng Tells Tokyo Aide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, told Japan on Friday that his country could not accept another large trade deficit next year or it would face the prospect of debts on a Latin American scale, an official Japanese spokesman said.

He said Mr. Deng told Shintaro Abe, the visiting Japanese foreign minister, during a one-hour meeting: "If the trade imbalance is seen only one or two years it is all right."

But if this trade imbalance lasts into the third consecutive year China would feel the question of debts, just like the case of Latin American countries.

The Japanese spokesman said he understood Mr. Deng to mean that he wanted Japan and China to balance their trade in 1986.

China's trade deficit with Japan has grown sharply over the past two years, widening to \$2.84 billion in the first six months of this year, from \$1.25 billion in 1984. The deficit results from huge imports of goods and technology as China carries out its modernization program.

Japan is China's largest trading partner, with two-way trade totaling \$13.2 billion last year.

Li Peng, a deputy prime minister, told Mr. Abe in a separate meeting: "Frankly speaking, there

are some unstable factors and small waves in Chinese-Japanese relations, and part of them are based in history," the Japanese spokesman said.

"We want the Japanese side to understand Chinese feelings," Mr. Li was quoted as saying.

Mr. Abe arrived Thursday for a four-day visit, in what was to be the first of regularly scheduled meetings with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Mr. Abe's visit coincides with a surge of anti-Japanese feeling in China because of the trade imbalance and because of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Aug. 15 visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, which honors 2.5 million Japanese war dead.

China claims the visit reflects a rebirth of Japanese militarism. Chinese historical accounts say Japanese troops killed 10 million Chinese during their occupation of China in the 1930s and 1940s.

University protests denouncing Mr. Nakasone broke out Sept. 18, the 54th anniversary of Japan's invasion of northeast China. Some protesters called for a boycott of Japanese goods.

State Councillor Gu Mu, who met Mr. Abe later, told him that to correct the trade imbalance, China would strictly control imports of

Japanese household electrical appliances and motor vehicles.

Mr. Gu, a top planner working to attract investment, asked Japan not to cut purchases of China's main exports, oil and coal.

Mr. Abe told him it would be hard to sustain the imports in the current competitive world market. "But the Japanese side will make efforts at least to maintain the status quo," the spokesman said.

Mr. Abe said Japan wanted an investment protection agreement that would encourage further Japanese joint ventures.

During his meeting with Mr. Deng, Mr. Abe was quoted as saying: "Both countries have to make efforts to enlarge the equilibrium of trade."

(Reuters, AP)

Group Wins Nobel Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

piousness now. We as physicians urge it as a prime priority."

Dr. Chazov said the prize is "recognition of the contribution made by our movement. It is also recognition of the correctness of our ideas."

The Nobel Committee said the doctors' anti-nuclear campaign was particularly effective because its respected scientific work "contribute to an increase in the pressure of public opinion to the proliferation of the atomic weapons and to a redefining of priorities, with greater attention being paid to health and other humanitarian issues."

Mr. Aravik said the award citation was not intended to demean the sincerity and good will of other anti-nuclear groups. But he stressed that the efforts by the doctors have proved more significant because "their work is based on solid scientific evidence rather than pure emotion."

The cooperation shown by medical authorities in the United States and the Soviet Union along with the rest of the world, provides an admirable example for politicians and diplomats, Mr. Aravik said.

"If this prize has any message, it is to say to the American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva that it is very important that they come up with a successful result," said the former president of the Norwegian parliament.

"All people in the world are keen to see disarmament become a reality, and this peace prize underlines the significance of the Geneva talks," Mr. Aravik said.

As established by the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, the peace prize is awarded "to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

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Cease-Fire Negotiated In Sri Lanka

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A new cease-fire agreement has been negotiated between the government of Sri Lanka and leaders of one of the main guerrilla groups on the island, the Indian government has announced.

Indian officials expressed hope Thursday that the cease-fire could lead to a renewal of discussions to achieve a political settlement to end nearly three years of warfare in Sri Lanka.

The discussions had bogged down in recent months because of violations of a previous cease-fire agreement. Sri Lanka accused the guerrillas of killing policemen and army troops, and the guerrillas accused the police of indiscriminate attacks on Tamil civilians.

The cease-fire accord was reached after the Sri Lanka government reportedly agreed to let the guerrilla group make public the earlier findings of a cease-fire monitoring group said to be critical of government actions.

The guerrilla group, the Eelam National Liberation Front, is an umbrella organization representing four guerrilla groups. This coalition was further understood to have received permission to visit Sri Lanka prison camps where Tamil guerrillas are being held.

The word Eelam refers to Tamil Eelam, the name the guerrillas give to the independent nation they seek to create in Sri Lanka.

Romesh Bhandari, the Indian foreign secretary, stepped up his mediation efforts in recent weeks, and this week several Tamil guerrilla leaders visited New Delhi for talks on the possible cease-fire.

If the direct talks resume soon, they are expected to focus on the most recent proposal of President J.R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka to grant more self-rule to Tamil areas.

He proposed to set up two self-governing Tamil provincial councils in the northern and eastern parts of the island. But Tamil leaders insist that there be one unified Tamil-dominated area in the north and east.

Sri Lanka, formerly known as Ceylon, is dominated by the Buddhist Sinhalese, who constitute three-quarters of the country's population of 16 million. The Tamil population is mainly Hindu.

Bomb Kills Arab-American Activist
SANTA ANA, California (UPI) — A bomb exploded in the offices of an Arab-American group here Friday, killing the organization's executive director and injuring four persons, fire and police officials said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing at the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee. Alex Odeh, 37, the regional director of the Washington-based group, was injured in the blast. He died later undergoing surgery. The group's offices were heavily damaged.

A spokesman for the Jewish Defense League, which has often been in conflict with the group, denied responsibility but praised the action. "The JDL cannot cry about the act," said Irv Rubin, local chairman of the league. "Our tears have all been used for the mourning of Leon Klinghoffer." Mr. Klinghoffer was the American Jew killed Monday in the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro off Egypt.

For the Record
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade agreed Friday to a Nicaraguan request for a panel to investigate an economic embargo imposed by the United States last May.

A British doctor, Dr. Isabel Van-Engelen, and an American colleague, Dr. John Fredericksen, have been expelled from Afghanistan after being branded "imperialist spies," the British Foreign Office said Friday. (AP)

Liberian Opposition Says It May Boycott Elections

MONROVIA, Liberia — Opposition parties are threatening to boycott the first multiparty election in more than 130 years in this West African nation.

Opponents of General Samuel K. Doe's military government, which took power in a bloody coup in 1980, have placed candidates on the ballot for Tuesday's voting for a president, 26 Senate seats and 65 House of Representatives seats. But they say they may tell supporters not to vote if they are not allowed to monitor the counting.

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Catalan Separatist Sentenced
MADRID — A Spanish court has sentenced a Catalan separatist, Jaume Fernandez Calvet, to six years and a day in prison for belonging to the guerrilla group Terra Lliure, or Free Land, court officials said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Senate Backs Raising U.S. Debt Level

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The U.S. Senate has agreed to raise the national debt above \$2 trillion, after including an amendment to require the federal government to gradually shrink federal deficits and balance the budget by 1991.

The Senate spent most of Thursday revising details of the of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction plan, which was first approved Wednesday. The lawmakers then voted, 51-37, to approve the Reagan administration's request for a new debt ceiling of \$2,078 trillion, more than double the national debt when President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981.

On Friday, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly endorsed the Senate measure's deficit-cutting goals, while reserving judgment on the details of the plan. However, the debt ceiling increase will not take effect until the House and Senate agree on details of the amendment. The U.S. Treasury, which has run out of borrowing power and used up its cash reserve, remains on the edge of insolvency. (AP, UP)

Alleged Terrorists Acquitted in Rome

ROME (AP) — A court dismissed the case Friday against four persons who were charged with plotting to commit "murders and massacres" in Italy for a Middle East terrorist organization.

Prosecutors had accused the four of belonging to the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front, which has been blamed for attacks on U.S. and Israeli officials. The court dismissed the charges on the second day of the trial, citing a lack of evidence. Only two of the four defendants, Josephine Abdo Sarkis and Mohamed El Mansuri, were in custody. The other two, who were tried in absentia, were identified as Fayes Daher Feriol and Jacqueline Esber.

The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front claimed responsibility for the February 1984 slaying of Leamon R. Hunt, the U.S. director-general of the multinational observer force in the Sinai. The group also has said it executed a series of attacks on U.S. and Israeli diplomats in France.

Iraqi Jets Attack Ship, Kharg Island

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said its warplanes again raided Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal Friday and also hit an unidentified ship off the Iranian coast to tighten its 21-month blockade.

A military spokesman, reading a statement on Iraqi state radio, said a "devastating raid" was carried out against Kharg to "keep Kharg out of service." The raid was the 26th reported by Iraq since mid-August. The spokesman, who was not identified in keeping with military regulations, had earlier announced that Iraqi jets hit a "large maritime target" near Iran early Friday. The Iraqis usually use the term to mean a tanker.

India May Reconsider Nuclear Option

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Friday that India might be forced to reconsider its nuclear option, but only after there was proof that Pakistan had the bomb.

Mr. Gandhi said at a news conference there were "a number of measures apart from making a bomb ourselves" to deter Pakistan from going nuclear. He did not elaborate, but added: "We have to consider our security. There is no question of allowing New Delhi or any other city in India to be flattened out." He said Pakistan was close to developing an atomic bomb.

Mr. Gandhi said India's nuclear program was "entirely in the civilian area" and "visible to everyone."

3 Greenpeace Craft Sail Near Test Site
ABOARD THE FRIGATE BALNY, South Pacific (Reuters) — Greenpeace protesters have staged their biggest show off France's nuclear test site by launching three small craft close to a forbidden zone around Mururoa Atoll.

A French Navy tug with marine commandos aboard and two corvettes closed in quickly Thursday when the ecologists launched a sailing boat, a high-speed dinghy and a raft just outside the 12-mile (20-kilometer) exclusion zone around Mururoa and Fangatanga Atolls. A helicopter carrying a military cameraman circled the assembled vessels. However, the boats and the ecologists' flagship Greenpeace made no move toward the zone and the incident passed peacefully.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Handgun Suppliers
Liable for Damages

Small, cheap handguns, popularly known as "Saturday Night Specials," are notorious for shoddy materials and workmanship, as well as "inaccuracy and unreliability," the Maryland Court of Appeals says. Therefore such weapons are "virtually useless for the legitimate purposes of law enforcement, sport and protection" and are of little use to anybody but criminals, the state's highest tribunal finds. It ruled, 7-0, that makers and dealers of such handguns are liable for damage and injury when the guns are fired.

The ruling applies only to cheap handguns and only to Maryland, but spokesmen on both sides of the gun control issue say it could influence rulings in similar cases in other states.

Josh Sugarman of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns said the ruling would help in the drive to control handguns. But Dave Warner of the National Rifle Association said the ruling could deprive poor people of the means to defend their homes.

Short Takes

H.L. Mencken, the writer and social critic, wrote two years before his death in 1956.



H.L. Mencken that access to his diaries be limited to scholarly researchers. Now the Maryland attorney general has ruled that the request is not legally binding. Alfred A. Knopf plans to publish the diaries in an abridged version. Scholarly researchers may be the only ones reading them. People familiar with the diaries, including Mencken's biographer, Carl Hovde, say they are the "worst of Mencken," flat,

humorous and full of hypo-

chondria.

Animal welfare authorities in Birmingham, Alabama, checked out the Aqua Mules at the state fair and found that it does the animals no discernible harm to drive off a 30-foot (9-meter) platform into a six-foot-deep tank of water. The mules' owner, Tim Rivers of McIntosh, Florida, said he has been through such investigations before. He said he starts mules swimming when they are very young, then teaches them how to dive, beginning at two feet, and rewards them with carrots. The authorities said they found the mules to be "butterball fat and well taken care of."

Shorter Takes: Opened 29 years ago, the heavily traveled Connecticut Turnpike has stopped collecting tolls in an effort to reduce accidents caused by traffic pile-ups at toll booths. This will also cut state income by a net \$50 million a year. Fully 230 million tons of Mississippi mud flow into the Gulf of Mexico every year, more sediment than all other American rivers combined. But this is half what it was 35 years ago, the U.S. Geological Survey reports, largely because of new dams and no-till planting, which cuts down soil erosion. The average American consumed 25.6 pounds (11.6 kilograms) of lettuce in 1983, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department, up from 22.4 pounds in 1970.

Appropriate Words
For All Occasions

"These days," observes John F. Berry in the *Los Angeles Times*, "almost everything that happens seems to fall into one of two categories: appropriate or inappropriate."

Mr. Berry writes that appropriate-inappropriate "smack of sophistication and worldliness." But, he says, "their use reflects something more subtle, a kind of modern moral plasticity. People these days are more comfortable judging things as appropriate or inappropriate instead of 'right or wrong, moral or immoral.'" Mr. Berry concludes, "The two words need a rest, or at least less promiscuous use. Let us revert to a simpler time when talk was straighter."

Compiled by ARTHUR HGBEE

PLO Calls Interception
'Flagrant Act of Piracy,'
Wants Hijackers Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization "vigorously condemned" the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers as a "flagrant act of piracy" Friday night and demanded the release of the plane and its passengers.

The PLO Executive Committee, in a statement issued at its Tunis headquarters, said President Ronald Reagan of the United States was "responsible for the lives of the passengers" on the airliner. The airliner was forced by U.S. fighter jets to land early Friday at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization base in Sicily.

A similar communiqué was issued in Dakar, Senegal, where the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, is visiting.

Earlier, in Beirut, a caller saying he spoke for the Palestine Liberation Front said that the United States would "pay dearly" if any harm came to the four hijackers.

The caller told an international news agency: "We hold the American administration's cowboys responsible for this act of arrogance."

The caller denied that the hijackers had killed an American passenger on the ship.

The United States has accused the hijackers of killing an invalid American passenger and throwing his body into the sea.

At the United Nations in New York, the head of the PLO's political department, Farouk Kaddoumi, described the murder charge as "a big lie fabricated by the intelligence service of the United States."

Noting that the victim, Leon Klinghoffer, was 69 and had had heart attacks and was paralyzed, Mr. Kaddoumi said he wondered "how and why" the hijackers should attack or kill "such an old person."

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

Evidence Linking Arafat

Thomas L. Friedman of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Jerusalem:

While there is no direct evidence that Mr. Arafat knew of the actual hijacking, there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that Mr. Arafat may have had foreknowledge of an assault that the guerrillas planned on the Israeli port of Ashdod.

Evidence from Israeli and Arab sources indicates that the hijacking itself was not planned but that the four guerrillas had intended to mount an operation at Ashdod, the

Achille Lauro's next port of call after Egypt. The guerrillas apparently commandeered the ship when their arms were discovered.

The leader of the faction that carried out the operation, Mohammed Abbas, who is also known as Abu Abbas, is a close associate of Mr. Arafat and was sent by Mr. Arafat to deal with the hijackers.

When relations between the PLO and Italy seemed jeopardized by the seizure of the ship and an American passenger was killed by the apparently panicked hijackers, Mr. Arafat and Mr. Abbas ordered the hijackers to return to Fort Said and to surrender the ship.

This picture was pieced together from information provided by the Israeli Foreign Ministry and by military officials, Arab analysts in Beirut and a statement issued Thursday in Nicosia by a spokesman for Abu Abbas's faction in the Palestine Liberation Front.

A copy of the statement was delivered to Reuters in Nicosia and virtually all its main points have been confirmed by Israeli or Arab sources.

The statement, which apologized to the cruise passengers for the hijacking, was believed to be the first time that a Palestinian guerrilla group has expressed regret for an attack.

According to Arab and Palestinian sources in Beirut and Nicosia, the gunmen had planned the assault on Ashdod in retaliation for the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, in which about 60 Palestinians were killed.

The Palestinian statement in Nicosia said:

"The aim of the operation was not to hijack the ship or its passengers or any civilian of any nationality. The operation was likewise not aimed against states friendly to our people and their cause."

In describing the original aim of the operation, the statement said that the gunmen were "to travel on an ordinary sea journey to Ashdod harbor in occupied Palestine, from where our comrades were to proceed to a specified Israeli military target, as a reply by our people to the war of extermination and terrorism against them and to avenge the martyrs of the Israeli raid on Tunis."

As the Nicosia statement put it, "Circumstances affected the course of the operation, namely workers on the ship discovered the weapons on board."



Mohammed Abbas, top left, head of the Palestine Liberation Front; President Ronald Reagan returning to Washington from Illinois just after giving the order for the action; Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, above, after talks with the U.S. ambassador in Rome.

How F-14s Intercepted Hijackers' Jet
U.S. Says It Prepared to 'Take Action Against the Ship'

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four U.S. Navy F-14 fighter planes, assisted by two surveillance aircraft and two tankers, carried out Friday's interception of the Egyptian Boeing 737 carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has disclosed.

Mr. Weinberger, briefing reporters on the operation, refused to say whether the four F-14s from the aircraft carrier Saratoga had been prepared to use force if necessary to divert the Egyptian aircraft.

In an apparent reference to U.S. military special operations units reportedly deployed to the region, Mr. Weinberger disclosed that before the hijackers of the liner surrendered, the United States was "prepared to take action against the ship." He added, "We were prepared to do that, I think, effectively and successfully."

The defense secretary provided the first details of the interception.

He said the Saratoga was steaming west in the eastern Mediterranean on a routine exercise near Albania when it received orders at about 9 P.M. local time Thursday to prepare for an interception.

At about 11 P.M., four sweeping F-14 fighter planes took off, shortly before the Egyptian aircraft did so. Pentagon officials said two E-2C surveillance planes, smaller versions of the AWACS aircraft, had left the Saratoga earlier to track the Egyptian airliner. A pair

Precedent in '56
For U.S. Action

The Associated Press

PARIS — The American interception of the plane carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro has a precedent: In 1956, France took similar action to seize leaders of the Algerian revolution.

Ahmed Ben Bella, the leader of the National Liberation Front fighting a guerrilla war to liberate the territory from French rule, and four other major figures of the front were flying from Rabat, Morocco, to Tunis on Oct. 22, 1956.

French Air Force fighters intercepted the Moroccan aircraft and forced it to land at Algiers.

of KA-6 tankers accompanied the fighter planes in case they needed refueling.

Mr. Weinberger would not provide details of how the officers aboard the Saratoga knew the Egyptian plane was leaving Cairo airport, or how it was certain it had the right plane.

"I would say that we had very good intelligence," he said. The fighters circled in the darkness near the island of Crete south of Greece, Mr. Weinberger said, and intercepted the Egyptian plane, a commercial Boeing 737

chartered by the Egyptian government, at about 12:30 A.M.

The Egyptian plane requested permission to land at Tunis but the Tunisians, according to a U.S. request, refused landing rights. The Egyptian pilot then radioed the Athens airport for permission to land there, which was also denied.

At that point, Mr. Weinberger said, the Egyptian aircraft "accepted the escort, so to speak," and flew, flanked by the four U.S. fighters, to the Sigonella air base in Sicily.

Mr. Weinberger said the planes landed at Sigonella about an hour after the interception, carrying the four accused hijackers, two other unidentified Palestinians, four Egyptians and the crew of the commercial plane.

Asked what legal authority the United States had for intercepting a civilian aircraft over international waters, Mr. Weinberger retorted, "I would refer you to the Justice Department," and then added: "We believe that there is ample legal authority for what was done."

Mr. Weinberger said the United States asserted jurisdiction over the hijackers under a convention against the taking of hostages that took effect this year.

U.S. Planes
Intercept
Hijackers
Of Liner

(Continued from Page 1)

night Thursday to ask for permission for the airliner and its U.S. escort to land at Sigonella. Mr. Craxi gave the authorization and the planes landed 30 minutes later.

But the sources said that Mr. Craxi and Mr. Reagan differed over which country should have jurisdiction over the hijackers. They said that they argued in a series of telephone calls over three hours before Mr. Craxi prevailed.

Mr. Craxi contended that Italy had jurisdiction because the murder was committed on an Italian vessel while Mr. Reagan based his claim on the fact that Mr. Klinghoffer was a U.S. citizen. Mr. Reagan said later that the United States would still press a formal extradition request.

Italy's ANSA news agency, quoting judicial sources, said the four hijackers were Halleluiah Abdullah Alhsan, 19, Majed Youssef Al-Molky, 23, Abdel Atif Ibrahim, 20, and Hammad Ali Abdullah, 23.

Mr. Reagan praised Italy for helping persuade the hijackers to surrender, but added a mild rebuke, saying: "I disagreed with their disposition of the terrorists."

Mr. Reagan said, however, that he did not want the incident to hurt relations between the two countries.

"The events of the past 24 hours," he said, "reinforce the determination of all those who enjoy the privileges of freedom and liberty in countering the scourge of international terrorism."

U.S. officials said the operation was possible largely thanks to a combination of lucky circumstances, but also because of increased attention and planning devoted to counterterrorism tactics.

After five years of frustration during which Mr. Reagan often threatened to use force against terrorists but never did, the Palestinian hijackers presented a ready target in an area where the United States had military forces available.

The guerrillas had no secure base, such as Beirut or Tehran, into which they could disappear, as did the authors of earlier hijackings.

"This was a wonderful achievement," said Michael Vlahos, a professor at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. "What was striking was the fluency with which the United States used force, and used force in a way that minimized the disruption to other countries in the area."

The mission did not require any of the sophisticated "special operations" forces the Pentagon has assembled since 1980.

Officials said that units of the counterterrorism Delta Force were standing by. But, except for the navy commandos who helped surround the plane when it landed in Sicily, no special forces apparently were used. (AP, LAT, Reuters)

Panel Urges
Changes in
Pentagon

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission has concluded that fundamental changes should be made in the organization of the Pentagon to correct weapon problems involving poor quality, high prices and long delays in purchasing, the panel's chairman said.

In his first extensive public comments since he was named to head the commission in June, David R. Packard said that management reforms and new codes of conduct would not be enough to repair a system he described as "worse than it was 15 years ago."

"Some structural changes are necessary," Mr. Packard said.

He said that while the Reagan administration's military buildup had improved the strength and morale of the U.S. military, "I think the general conclusion is that the system has gotten more for our money. The commission is to send detailed recommendations to President Ronald Reagan early next year."

Mr. Packard, a former deputy secretary of defense, is the latest in a series of public figures with military credentials who have said that problems of waste and poor combat performance can be traced to institutional defects in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Department and Congress.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and the committee's senior Democrat, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, said last week that such defects had produced waste and undermined the military's readiness to fight.

Congressional advocates of reorganizing the military look to the presidential commission as the best hope of meeting resistance from the Reagan administration. At the National Press Club on Wednesday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger repeated his view of the Pentagon, saying "the organization we have is working well now."

Mr. Packard on Thursday avoided direct criticism of Mr. Weinberger. But, referring to his own resistance to changes as deputy secretary of defense in the Nixon administration, he said, "It's very hard for the guy who's over there in the job to admit he's all screwed up."

The Senate Armed Services Committee is to release a study next week that will advocate sweeping changes to override feeding military factions and to focus more on how troops are equipped.

The Senate staff report, according to several people who have read it, will call for giving more power to



David R. Packard

"unified" authorities such as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the regional commanders who oversee military operations. It would streamline the Pentagon by partly merging the huge, separate civilian and military staffs of the army, navy and air force and giving the Pentagon two-year budgets to allow more long-range planning.

Mr. Packard, who has been briefed on the report by Senate aides, indicated that his commission was considering similar changes. He declined to forecast what his 15-member panel would propose in the two reports it expects to issue next year on buying weapons and on overall military organization. But he offered some pointed personal conclusions, including these:

- The panel is examining evidence that weapon research projects with secret budgets are run more efficiently than those run in public.
- A top priority will be steps to speed the flow of new weapons from the laboratory to the field.
- A critical goal is to provide greater stability for weapon programs, which now fluctuate with political trends.

Hostages Recount Days
Of Violence, Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

reils that they described as gasoline bombs on the stage and at the entrances to the show room.

The hostages said the second day of the ordeal began relatively calmly, but that the hijackers' mood gradually grew ugly.

Mildred Hodes, whose husband, Frank, had gone ashore for the Cairo tour, said that two Austrian Jews, the members of a British dance troupe, and 11 of the 12 Americans were taken to a deck above the ship's lounge and just below the captain's bridge. Two of them said they were forced to kneel there.

As the ship floated off the Syrian coast Tuesday afternoon, the hijackers tried through radio contacts to negotiate the release of 50 Palestinian prisoners from Israel. The pirates had hoped that the U.S. and Italian ambassadors in Damascus would act as intermediaries, but became impatient because of the slowness of the response.

Mrs. Hodes said the hostages had been ordered to the upper deck so that British and U.S. officials could see them. One American, however, had been left behind.

Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York, walked only with difficulty because of a stroke he had suffered six years earlier, and spent most of the cruise in his wheelchair. The Meskins, the Hodeses, and several others who had taken the cruise were his close friends.

According to Mrs. Hodes, Mr.

Klinghoffer and his wife originally were both ordered onto the foredeck. But later, she said, one of the hijackers told Mr. Klinghoffer, "You stay. She goes."

Radio messages monitored Tuesday afternoon between the ship and the port authority in Tartus, Syria, indicated that the hijackers were growing more impatient minute by minute. Just before a 3 P.M. deadline that they had set, the terrorists said an American had been killed.

"None of us saw the actual murder," Mr. Meskin said. But when they returned to the show room after three hours on the foredeck, Mr. Klinghoffer "was not to be found."

Several European diplomats reported that the ship's captain, Gerardo de Rosa, told them Thursday that he had seen Mr. Klinghoffer with blood on his legs and had heard shots on the foredeck.

According to the diplomats, Captain de Rosa said he was warned that he, too, would be shot if he continued to look down from his post on the ship's bridge.

The diplomats said that a Portuguese steward was the only witness to the killing. Italy's ambassador to Egypt has been quoted as saying, on the basis of the hostages' accounts, that Mr. Klinghoffer was shot in the head and then thrown overboard with his wheelchair.

Mrs. Meskin remembered only that she had heard "gunshots and a splash."

West Agrees on Assessing Strategic Exports

(Continued from Page 1)

ogies are suitable for export to Communist nations.

The STEM findings will not be binding on the diplomats. But, said a French source, "It will be difficult for COCOM to ignore the guidelines of a military study which has been agreed on multilaterally."

STEM was set up at meetings Tuesday and Thursday attended by senior trade, defense and foreign-affairs officials of the 15 COCOM nations. Iceland, although a member of NATO, has no representative in COCOM; Japan, not a member of NATO, belongs to COCOM.

No details of the agreement were announced. But participants, ignoring their governments' official non-comment rule, asked for symmetry, and outlined the new system.

Under STEM, Paris-based representatives of Western governments and Japan would name experts to report on potential military uses of emerging technologies and on specific possible Soviet applications of them.

The STEM representatives

would all be military officers or officials from defense ministries.

"We have kept the consensus principle which has enabled COCOM to survive politically," said another participant. But, he added, "Now we can at least get an agreed technical evaluation to help us stop squabbling over the facts."

COCOM meetings have engendered frictions among the allies as it tries to tackle so-called "dual-use" technologies in which the Soviet Union, for example, might seek to divert a civilian technology, such as phone switching, to a military purpose, such as providing a battlefield communications network.

STEM is to concentrate its efforts on seven broad technologies, including information processing, telecommunications and advanced materials. These areas are essentially civilian in nature but have military value as well.

The plan was rejected by all of the 14 other COCOM members when the United States initially suggested forming a military committee in 1982.

France, however, became an im-

portant ally of the United States in winning support for the plan. The government of President François Mitterrand has shown increasing concern about Soviet industrial espionage in the West.

Joint U.S.-French efforts convinced Britain of the need for more joint military work on the technological needs of the Soviet military.

"Then we teamed up on West Germany, and then on the last holdout, Japan, which was still resisting a precise work program at the start of Thursday's meeting," said a participant.

In getting acceptance of the plan, the Reagan administration made a concession by agreeing to an informal link between the military experts' group and COCOM. "But the substance of what they wanted is there," said a European diplomat.

The defense establishments in most NATO countries have been seeking a greater say in policymaking on strategic exports, so they supported calls for more military expertise in COCOM deliberations.

Egypt Bars Ship From Sailing
After U.S. Intercepts Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

It said that "a just and comprehensive peace is the only way for Middle East stability and the security of all states."

The statement made no attempt

to explain one of the mysteries of the hijacking drama — why President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt announced Thursday that the hijackers had left Egypt soon after surrendering on Wednesday, when in fact they flew out more than 24 hours later.

The Cairo government said it did not know that an American had been killed when it negotiated an end to the hijacking because Captain de Rosa had reported that all the passengers were in good health.

The ministry's statement said that messages of support from abroad had "led Egypt to try to hand over the hijackers to the PLO command to try them." Although Tunisia originally granted the plane landing rights, the ministry said, it later revoked them and shut down the Tunis airport.

While the statement condemned the U.S. Navy action, its wording was moderate. Egyptian officials appeared to be avoiding action that would encourage anger against the United States.

And U.S. feeling has been running high since President Ronald Reagan defended Israel's raid last week on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Egypt, the most populous Arab nation, is one of Washington's chief Arab allies. After Israel, it is the biggest recipient of U.S. military and economic aid.

"Neither side can afford to rock the boat," a West European diplomat said. "Both want to keep relations good."

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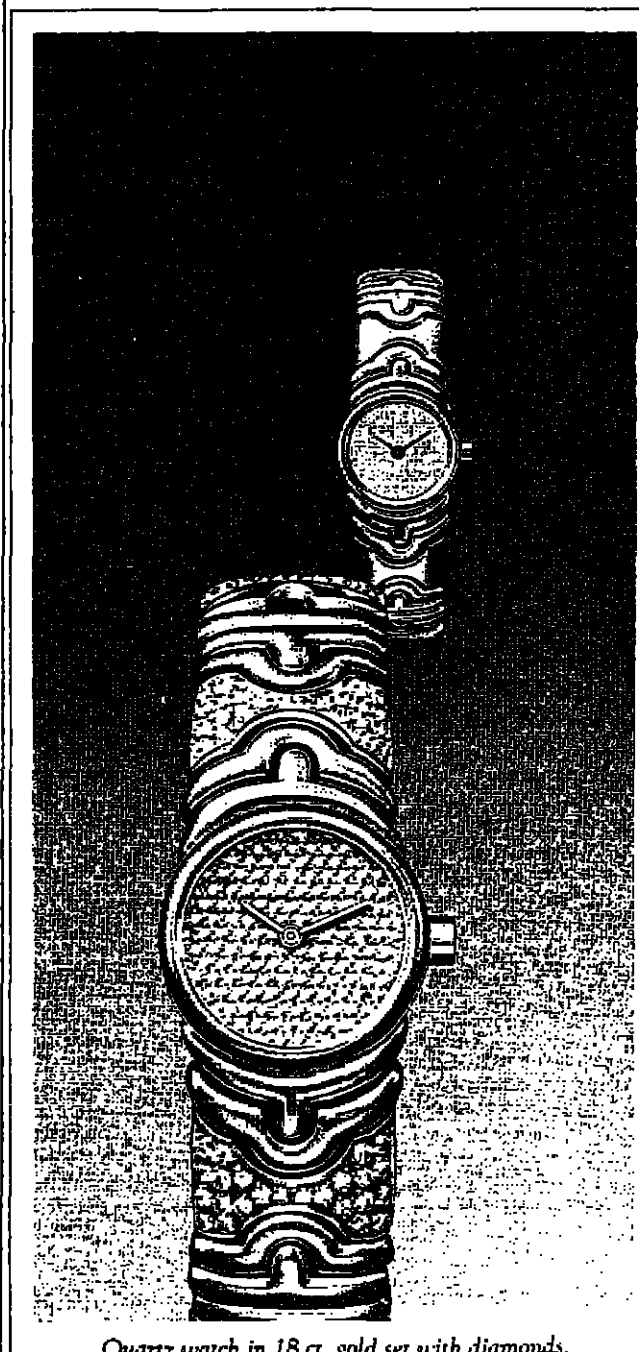
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Dutch Ready to Approve Deployment of Missiles Despite Soviet Move

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Early next month, the Dutch government will approve the deployment of American ground-launched cruise missiles despite an unusual high-level Soviet move to sway it from its decision, according to senior government officials.

The long-postponed decision by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' center-right coalition government is being anxiously watched by Washington as an important signal of NATO resolve before President Ronald Reagan meets with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva on Nov. 19. The Netherlands will be the last of five Western European nations to receive U.S. medium-range missiles.

But while the Lubbers government plans to guarantee the deployment of 48 Tomahawk missiles through a five-year treaty with the United States, the opposition Labor Party has vowed to reverse the decision if it comes to power in elections to be held in May.

In Paris last week, Mr. Gorbachev disclosed that the Soviet Union had reduced its arsenal of operational SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe to 243, which, he said, precisely accords with the level of June 1984.

Facing dissent within his own Christian Democratic Party over the missile issue, Mr. Lubbers on June 1, 1984, postponed a decision on deployment, which has been fiercely opposed by leftist parties and student groups backed by Protestant church groups.

But the government vowed to approve the missile deployment if on Nov. 19, 1984, the Soviet Union had deployed more SS-20 missiles than the level of June 1984 — 378. The latest North Atlantic Treaty Organization figures put the Soviet SS-20 arsenal at 441 missiles, which

includes missiles targeted on both Europe and on Asia.

Mr. Gorbachev's disclosure in Paris, according to officials, was preceded by messages to the Lubbers government and the opposition Labor Party explaining the withdrawal of some SS-20s from standby alert and plans to dismantle their stationary installations.

"We want to study what it really means," said Jacob de Ruiter, the Dutch defense minister. "But as a government we cannot say that it was the breakthrough that we hoped for on June 1."

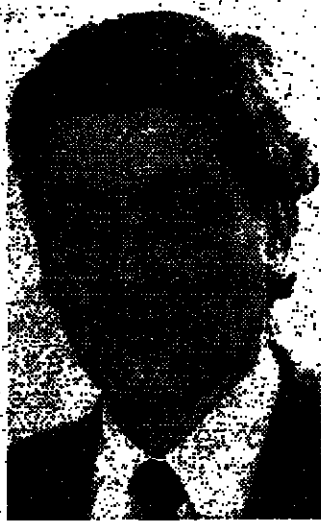
In an interview, Mr. de Ruiter said that the decisive question for the Dutch government was the total number of SS-20s deployed in the Soviet Union, which he noted Mr. Gorbachev had declined to reveal at a news conference in Paris.

The decision to give the go-ahead for the deployment of the cruise missiles at an air base at Woensdrecht in 1988 is expected to be announced in the first week of November, according to Dutch officials and Western diplomats.

Yet final parliamentary approval is not likely until late February or early March, when the election campaign will have started. The Labor Party plans to make the missiles a central campaign issue, and the government coalition is clearly nervous that fresh Soviet diplomatic initiatives may again influence domestic politics.

"The country is evenly divided," said Joris Voorhoeve, a defense expert in the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, the junior coalition party. "It's going to be difficult, very difficult. But if everything goes well we will have it signed, sealed and delivered by February."

Since fashioning the postponement decision 17 months ago, Mr. Lubbers has weeded out a number of leftist Christian Democrats who opposed deployment, giving him



Ruud Lubbers

greater control over his party. He has also skillfully waited out one of the most powerful anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe.

On Oct. 26, an anti-cruise coalition with the signatures of about four million citizens will be presented to the prime minister. The organizers of the petition drive include the Labor Party, trade unions, church groups and even Princess Irene of the House of Orange.

Yet there are signs of weariness in the anti-missile coalition, and its leader, Mient Jan Faber, is already working on post-deployment strategies. Mr. Faber and his Inter-church Peace Council have also been turning their attention from the missiles to human rights abuses in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

A week ago, the government announced that it would not take part in the Reagan administration's space weapons research program, a move that could soften the impact of its green light for the cruise missiles.

And, with support from Belgium, it managed to convoke a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels next Tuesday to discuss the alliance's approach to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. Both countries were angered that they had been excluded from Mr. Reagan's invitation to other NATO leaders to meet in New York on Oct. 24.

Finally, the Lubbers government has stressed that to counterbalance the missile deployment, it will seek a reduction in what are called the Netherlands' nuclear tasks within NATO. This could mean reconverting nuclear-capable Dutch F-16 fighter-bombers to conventional roles.

Klaas de Vries, the Labor Party's defense spokesman, predicted a tough electoral year.

"It's all or nothing," he said. "It is inconceivable to me that the Dutch Labor Party will take part in a government that will deploy the missiles."

In the last few weeks, the CIA transferred the chief of its office of security, William Kotopish, to a new job with equal seniority. An official said the move had been planned "for some time" and was not related to the Howard case.

Mr. Howard, who worked for the agency from 1981 to 1983, was told of classified U.S. intelligence operations in Moscow because the agency was planning to assign him there, officials have said.

According to a criminal complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mr. Howard told two current CIA employees in September 1984 that he had spent hours in the vicinity of the Soviet Embassy trying to decide whether to enter the embassy and disclose classified information.

An FBI affidavit states that the conversation was held on Sept. 24, 1984. Four days before that, the government contends, Mr. Howard passed his information to Soviet officials in St. Anton, Austria.

George Lauder, a CIA spokesman, said Thursday that "action was taken" within the agency as a result of that conversation, "and it seemed to be reasonable action at the time."

He refused to be more specific, although an official said that the agency kept in contact with Mr. Howard in New Mexico after his conversation with the two CIA employees.

The Senate and House intelligence committees are investigating the handling of the Howard case. A key issue, committee members said, is how the CIA and other agencies deal with employees who leave government service with detailed, classified knowledge about sensitive programs.

Tens of thousands of people retire each year from government or industry after holding positions that gave them access to classified materials. More than 4.3 million people in government and industry currently have clearance to handle classified information.

Mr. Lauder, the CIA spokesman, said the agency did not monitor former employees who were familiar with classified programs.

"We haven't got any procedures," he said. "Once a person leaves here, he is John Q. Citizen; just like you and me. We don't keep a string on them. It's strictly an FBI matter."

Before leaving the agency, employees are reminded of their obligation not to disclose classified information and to submit anything they write to the agency for review before it is published.

DEATH NOTICE

Family and friends announce with deep sorrow the death of
GEORGE ZIATOVSKI
in Paris, the city which, after 2 expatriations and further persecutions finally provided this anti-hero of our times with a true home. We also remember his wife Jane Foster who died 24th September 1979.
"To sleep in sleep perchance to dream."
Paris 10th October 1985.

West Germany Arrests Merchant In 11th Spy Case

The Associated Press

BONN — A West German merchant has been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany, officials said Friday. It was the second West German espionage case made public in two days and the 11th since early August.

Hans-Jürgen Förster, spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office, said authorities arrested the man Wednesday but released him on bail of 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$18,867). Formal charges, which in West Germany can come months after a suspect is detained, have not been filed against the man.

The suspect, 44, is a merchant in the central city of Göttingen, the spokesman said. His name was not disclosed. Mr. Förster said investigators found equipment in the man's apartment that is commonly used by secret agents, although he did not specify what it was.

He said the man is suspected of having spied for East Germany since at least 1982. On Thursday, West German authorities announced the arrest of a neo-Nazi party official on suspicion of spying.

Lesotho State of Emergency

Reuters

MASERU, Lesotho — Lesotho's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has declared a state of emergency and appealed for international help to deal with five years of drought.

Vote Boycott Is Urged By Students In Poland

United Press International

WARSAW — Students at the Catholic University in Lublin in southeastern Poland called Friday for a boycott of Sunday's parliamentary elections to protest a new law that limits their academic freedom.

A statement distributed among Western reporters said parliament approved the law despite the protests of students and rectors of 92 Polish universities.

"We call on all the students in our university to boycott the elections," said a statement by the student governing body at the university, which is the only Catholic university in Eastern Europe.

Under the law, rectors can dismiss students for taking part in illegal demonstrations on the campuses and summon the police to break up the rallies.

A survey by the Association of Polish Students, which is controlled by the Communist Party, said 37.2 percent of Poland's 320,000 students were "undecided" on whether to vote Sunday, according to an unofficial report.

Another 47.3 percent said they would not vote or would rather not vote, the poll said. About 12.7 percent said, "I don't know."

The results of the survey were cited by the underground Solidarity newspaper, Tygodnik Mazowiecki.

Lech Walesa, a founder of the banned union, has urged Poles not to vote and branded the elections a "farce" because independent candidates were not allowed to run for the 460 seats in parliament.

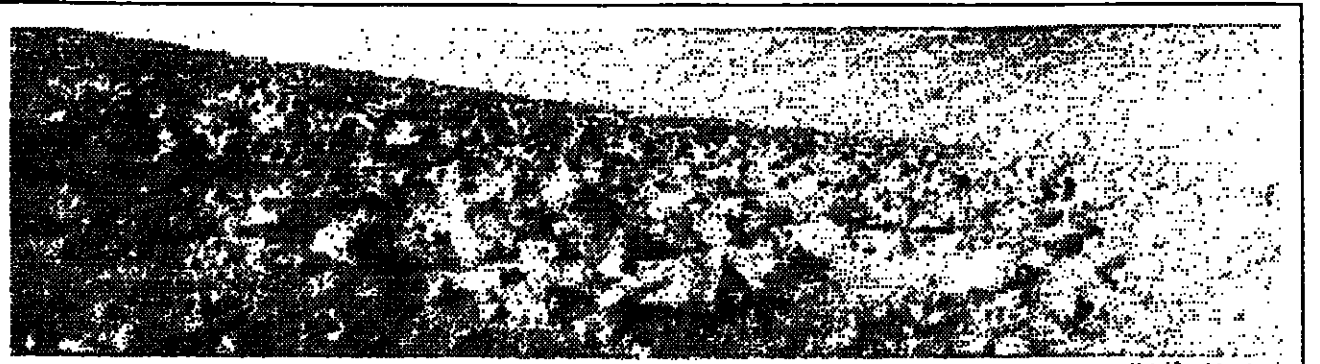
Solidarity has stepped up its anti-election campaign, distributing leaflets in all major cities calling for a boycott.

The police Thursday foiled a Solidarity attempt to broadcast a radio program on the elections in the center of Warsaw. A government spokesman said four persons had been detained.

Mr. Walesa was asked why he and other Solidarity activists did not attend pre-election meetings of candidates and citizens to promote their boycott campaign.

"There was a lot of talking over the last 40 years and we came to the conclusion that our presence in these meetings would not make any sense," he said.

But a leading dissident who is not linked with Solidarity, Adam Wojciechowski, criticized the underground union for failing to stage an efficient anti-election campaign.



The rocky Martian plain is seen in high resolution from Viking-2 in this 85-degree panorama taken during the afternoon.

Photos Suggest Water Lies Under Desert on Mars

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mars, a frigid desert planet, once had enough water to cover its entire surface with an ocean more than 300 feet (about 100 meters) deep, a panel of American scientists said this week.

"The pictures taken by the two Viking spacecraft in orbit around Mars tell us that Mars had as much water in geologic history as Earth did," Dr. Michael Carr of the U.S. Geological Survey said at a workshop at Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California.

Viking's pictures suggest that water lies below the surface at latitudes near the Martian equator where the planet's interior heat can keep it from freezing just as do under-

ground rivers in most temperate latitudes on Earth.

Mars is the only nearby planet marked for exploration and possibly even colonization in the 21st century, in large part because it is the only neighboring body that can support life. Venus is too hot, and Earth's moon is airless and waterless.

"Suppose we want to go to Mars someday, for whatever reason," Dr. Carr said. "We have to know where we can get water."

"Viking has shown us," he said, "that there is 10 times as much water on Mars as was generally accepted by scientists."

Mars is extremely cold. Its average temperature is 60 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (about minus 50 centigrade) at its equator and 150 degrees below zero at its north and south poles.

Its carbon-dioxide atmosphere is so thin that it blankets the planet with 100 times less pressure than the atmosphere that covers Earth, hardly enough force to support rain in its clouds or water on its surface.

Dr. Carr said that the 20,000 close-up pictures taken by the two Viking spacecraft since 1976 reveal canyons that are deeper, wider and longer than the Grand Canyon and could be made only by rushing rivers. They also show thousands of gullies formed by water or snow and ice.

"If all the water that existed on Mars to form these channels covered its surface today," Dr. James Pollack of the research center said, "it would be enough to form a global Martian ocean tens to hundreds of meters deep."

Salvador Rebels Say U.S. Advisers Are Targets

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran rebel command, vowing to wage war against U.S. soldiers stationed here, announced Friday that capturing or killing U.S. advisers was the principal objective of Thursday's attack on the main army training base at La Unión. Forty-two Salvadoran soldiers were killed in the attack.

"Our war plan is directed toward defeating North American imperialists, and we are not waiting for the massive dispatch of their troops to begin fighting them," said a communiqué read over the guerrillas' official Radio Venceremos.

"We have already decided to make war on the North American interventionists who are directing the war in our homeland, and we have decided to make war in every spot and every circumstance they may be in," the statement said.

The broadcast seemed calculated to portray guerrilla resolve to strike at U.S. military personnel training, advising and equipping the Salvadoran Army in its five-year war against leftist insurgents of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella group of the five guerrilla armies.

The Reagan administration has said that U.S. military advisers are not proper targets in the war because, according to rules governing their presence, they do not participate in combat. The rebel leadership has insisted that the U.S. military's role as adviser and weapons supplier makes American soldiers legitimate targets.

"In this operation of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Military Training Center carried out by our forces, the principal objective was wiping out or killing the group of 10 North American military advisers," the communiqué said. "We looked for them. But if we did not find them this time, the Ronald Reagan government should be convinced once and for all that we do not fear the intervention of its troops and that it cannot try to make war on our people without suffering and paying the consequences."

The guerrilla command advanced similar arguments when it took responsibility for killing four U.S. Marine embassy guards and two other U.S. citizens at a San Salvador sidewalk café June 19.

Five U.S. training advisers were present when guerrilla forces attacked the training base Thursday, the U.S. Embassy reported. A

spokesman said Friday they did not fire their weapons during the assault but had been prepared to do so if it had been necessary.

The base commander, Lieutenant Colonel Joaquín Cerna Flores, said a dozen U.S. advisers normally were assigned to the base, sleeping sometimes in a small barracks set aside for them and sometimes in a house in the nearby port of La Unión.

U.S. Embassy rules prohibit advisers or others of the approximately 120 U.S. military personnel acknowledged to be here from going "into areas where combat is likely to occur," a spokesman said.

Training advisers are stationed in most of the country's 14 provincial garrisons, advising Salvadoran trainers and monitoring the program.

■ Nicaraguan Rebels Supplied

The head of a special State Department office said Friday that the United States has sent Nicaraguan rebels the first shipment of nonlethal military supplies, including boots, clothing and medicines, from \$27 million approved by Congress last summer. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Robert W. Duensing, director of the Nicaraguan Humanitarian Assistance Office, said the first supplies were flown Thursday from New Orleans to a location in Central America that he would not disclose. He said his office has spent \$980,000.

Bosco Matamoros, spokesman for the chief rebel army, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, confirmed the shipment and added that it went "directly to our bases along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, to territory controlled by FDN forces."

In July, under strong pressure from Mr. Reagan, Congress agreed to resume direct U.S. aid to rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government although continuing a ban on lethal aid.

From 1981 to 1984, the rebels were supported by an estimated \$80 million in covert CIA military aid.

Manuel Cordero, a senior diplomat in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, denounced the shipment as the latest "in a long series of U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua."

"This logistical aid to a group of terrorists totally contradicts the publicly stated position of the U.S. government against state-supported terrorism," Mr. Cordero said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Massive Exhibition of 20th-Century German Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "German Art in the 20th Century," the autumn exhibition at the Royal Academy, which opened Friday, is a massive undertaking, with more than 300 artists represented in a show of 300 paintings and sculptures. Among the high points:

Louis Corinth (1858-1925) is represented by a dozen paintings from the last decade of his life, including his final, despairing cry, "Ecce Homo," a presentation of Christ in modern dress (loaned by the Kunststiftung Berlin).

Alexej von Jawlensky (1864-1941) was born at Torok in White Russia, was an officer in the Czarist army from 1884 through 1896, and studied art as a gentleman amateur at the St. Petersburg Academy, where his teacher was Ilya Repin. He resigned his commission and moved to Munich, where at Anton Azbe's painting school he met Wassily Kandinsky (also represented in this exhibition). He traveled much in France and Italy, in France meeting Matisse, who clearly influenced "Schakko with Flat Hat" (1910), one of his three paintings in this show.

Although he trained in France, Emil Nolde (1867-1956) remained quintessentially German. He suffered bitterly from the "degenerate" label; a thousand of his paintings were confiscated by the Nazis in 1937. In 1941, though officially forbidden to paint, he started jotting down ideas in watercolor on

tiny, easily concealed scraps of paper. These "Ungemalte Bilder," literally "unpainted pictures," but usually just called the "forbidden pictures," provided him with a rich vein of ideas when in 1945 he was able to paint again. He is represented by paintings done between 1909 and 1931, "In the Lemon Garden" (1930), from the Staatsgalerie of Stuttgart, is typical.

Franz Marc (1880-1916) made stylized and poetically romanticized animals his chief theme. "The Little Yellow Horses" (1912), also on loan from Stuttgart, is a good example.

Wilhelm Lehmbruck (1881-1919) was the fourth child of a large mining family who won a scholarship to the Düsseldorf Academy of Art and later went to Paris, where he was particularly influenced by Rodin and Maillol. He was more a modeler than a carver; the eight sculptures in the show are cast, chiefly in bronze, but one or two in pulverized stone, which he believed more faithfully represented the original modeling clay. With the war he became an orderly in a military hospital, though he continued to produce sculpture, such as the "Fallen Man" (1915-16). Horrified by the sights and sounds of his service, he deserted to Switzerland, returned to Berlin late in 1918 and killed himself five months later.

After 1918 art in Germany saw a tremendous efflorescence, in particular in the paintings of Kirchner and Beckmann.

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938) is represented by 17 paintings from 1909 through 1925, including loans from public collections in Amsterdam, Essen, Berlin, Hamburg, New York and Basel. Initially trained as an architect and designer, as a painter he came in turn under the influences of Jugendstil (the Germanic version of Art Nouveau), Neo-Impressionism, the Fauves, and primitive art from the German colonies. All these contributed to the evolution of Kirchner's style, which matured from about 1910. Two works in this exhibition exemplify the directions in which his painting could have evolved. "Girl with Cat, Franz" (1909-11) combines Fauve colors with near-primitive figuration. "Olympia" (1914-15), his clothed, satiric version of Manet's famous nude, betrays his preoccupation with wood engraving.

Max Beckmann (1885-1950) is represented by 21 paintings. His approach to painting was refreshingly simple. It was plainly stated in his lecture "On My Painting" in London at the New Burlington Galleries' 1938 showing of the Munich "degenerates." "The Self is indeed the greatest and obscures the world," he said. "I believe in the Self, in its eternal unalterable form, whose ways are incomprehensibly identical with our ways. That is why I am concerned with the individual, the whole being that we call individual, and my whole effort is directed towards understanding and portraying it."

One way Beckmann undertook this individual role was in a series of self-portraits, three of which are in the show. Others are intensely psychological portraits, of which the serene, predominantly green portrait of his wife, "Quappi and Parrot" (1936), is typical. In yet others he achieved great poignancy

by combining biblical, moral and spiritual themes with theatrical imagery. Typical of these is one of his last works, "The Prodigal Son" (1949).

Probably the best-known art movement in Germany in the 1920s was that of the *Neue Sachlichkeit*, "New Realism." This was very adequately displayed and documented in London in a major Arts Council exhibition in 1978-79. Wisely, therefore, the organizers of the present show have given the movement reasonable but not overwhelming representation. Chief among the realists in this show are Christian Schad (1884-1962) and Otto Dix (1891-1969).

Encouraged by his affluent family, Schad began to paint while a schoolboy. Avoiding service in World War I by simulating a weak heart, he went to Switzerland, getting involved with the early Dada and Surrealist movements in Zurich and inventing "Schadographs," pictures of objects made on light-sensitive paper. In 1920 he moved to Italy and began to paint portraits, frequently erotic, in the realist manner. Then, curiously, he was commissioned in 1925 to paint a portrait of Pope Pius XI.

In 1935, having moved back to Germany, he became a shopkeeper and virtually abandoned art. He returned to painting in 1943, having been commissioned by the city of Aachen to copy, in the original size, the "Stuppach Madonna" of Matthias Grünewald.

The show offers an enlightening comparison between Schad and Dix in their portrayals of young women. Schad's "Sonja" (1928) is a severely realist portrait; Dix's "Portrait of the Dancer Tamara Danischewski" (1923) is poetic and romantic, and contrasts greatly even with other Dix works such as the Grosz-like "Three Prostitutes on the Street" (1925).

The best-known international movement represented is Surrealism, as exemplified in 13 paintings by Max Ernst (1891-1976). The centerpiece in aesthetic significance is "Es lebe die Liebe oder Pays Charmant" (1923), formerly in the Morton D. May collection of 20th-century German masters and more recently in the Washington University Gallery of Art in St. Louis. It is one of a series of delicate paintings, almost ghostlike, that Ernst produced in the year in which, traveling under the name of M. Gondolier, conferred on him by the Surrealist poet Robert Desnos, he journeyed to Saigon to stay with Paul and Gala Eluard (who later became Gala Dalí).

This exhibition has the salutary effect of demonstrating the visual and aesthetic literacy of the living artists included: Joseph Beuys (born 1921), Georg Baselitz (1938), A. R. Penck (1939) and Sigmar Polke (1941). Their incompetence is nowhere better exemplified than in Polke's "Untitled: Referring to Max Ernst" (1981), an ill-painted satire on a small, beautifully crafted *papier collé* — "El les papilles se mettent à chanter," one of 150 images created in 1929 for Ernst's Surreal collage-novel "La Femme 100 Têtes."

"German Art in the 20th Century," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, through Dec. 22; then at the Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart Feb. 8-April 27.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.



"The Prodigal Son" (1949) by Max Beckmann is among 300 works in London show.

Tapestry, a Tissue of Puzzles, Brings a High Price

PARIS — Could tapestries regain their long-lost favor in the auction market? Avidly sought after at the turn of the century, they sank into oblivion between the two world wars, were unsalable in the 1950s and have attracted attention

reproduced on the cover of the catalog, obviously came from a commercial source. It was seen at auction as recently as June 24 at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo, where it was knocked down at 215,000 francs (now about \$26,870). Last week it went up to 750,000 francs.

This tapestry, which measures 340 by 440 centimeters (132 by 171 inches), is not one that is easily forgotten. Villagers in late 15th-century costume are dancing in an unusual landscape. At the center, an apple tree rises from an artificial mound. A musician blows into a long oboe-like instrument as two couples dance around him. Other characters appear at the sides. Here and there some sheep are grazing while two peahens and their chicks are improbably pecking in the foreground.

Most unusual are the three-line captions, in block letters on a white ground, which hover near the characters, anticipating modern comics. The composition, framed by a Mannerist border of garlands, is a tapestry well known to specialists. It belongs to a set of eight scenes based on a French romance, "Les amours de Gombaut et Macée." Maurice Fenaille, the last art historian who discussed at length the many puzzles surrounding these tapestries, concluded that the cartoons that served as a model for the tapestry were painted by Laurent Guyot, who was appointed painter to the king in 1610. Fenaille thought Guyot was interpreting engravings by Jehan le Clerc.

There certainly are some discrepancies. The captions, with their rustic humor, are in early 16th-century French and include some archaic 15th-century turns. "Go, Alison and Elyene, I shall make you sweat in your wool since I have you as much as I like," says a dancing peasant as he clutches the hands of two women. The costumes display late 15th-century characteristics, updated here and there in 16th-century fashion. Inventories drawn up in the 17th century mention such a set of tapestries but say nothing about their period. Different opinions have been voiced about the dating of the Gombaut et Macée sets, and the workshops in which they may have been woven.

"Aubusson in southern France or Flanders" is the noncommittal suggestion of the Drouot expert, "Bruges," Sotheby's catalog wrote more assertively in June. Dominique Chevalier, who bought the tapestry last week, also came down on the side of Bruges; the rusty red of the border, he said, is typical of that Flemish city. Chevalier and his twin brother, Pierre, are better placed than most to pass judgment. They are third-generation dealers. Their grandfather founded the Maison Chevalier, dealing in and restoring tapestries, during World War I. Their father ran it for almost half a century before retiring in 1979. By then, the

brothers, in their 30s, had spent their lives absorbing all that dealers and restorers can learn about the craft. The restoration workshop was developed by their father to such an extent that it outweighed the dealing side of the firm.

Since 1979, the twins have taken the restoration business one step further, introducing modern analysis of dyes and fibers. Both brothers serve as experts at Drouot. Last year they took an important part in an exhibition at the Musée Jacquemart-André.

But however knowledgeable they may be where the ground has been well covered by art historians — essentially from the second half of the 17th century on — the Chevaliers cannot make up for the lacunae regarding the earlier periods. After the sale, Dominique Chevalier said he thought the tapestry he bought had been woven in about 1545-50. Later he said "in the second half of the 16th century." He rejected a later date because tapestry color schemes no longer had some of this piece's colors in the 17th century. Such early tapestries are rare. Dominique Chevalier has handled three, others from the Gombaut et Macée cycle that he considers to be of the same period.

A variant of the tapestry, sold at Drouot was auctioned at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo on June 26, 1983. The faces are naive, the French text less archaic, suggesting a date well into the 17th century. The variant was knocked down at 240,000 francs, making Sotheby's June 1985 price low by comparison. The Drouot price last week seems, by contrast, astronomical. Chevalier's undisputed delight in his purchase, however, would indicate that it is not. When compared with the

prices of Old Master paintings, of some consequence, or of important 17th- and 18th-century furniture, the figure certainly seems modest.

The Chevalier brothers hope to revive the market. Dominique said there were a handful of active collectors in the world — he could think of only three in France. At the Drouot sale, the atmosphere was hardly one of feverish competition; a very good late-17th-century tapestry from the Manufacture Royale d'Aubusson, illustrating "Alexander's Clemency," was bought by the Musée d'Amboise for 70,000 francs.

In March, Dominique and Pierre Chevalier inaugurated a New York branch, Chevalier Inc. Their first sale was a \$60,000 tapestry woven at Beauvais in about 1670 after a cartoon by Jean Bérain. "The Triumph of Pan" now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which has the best collection in the United States.

Museums aside, Dominique Chevalier said, Americans tend to buy tapestries for decoration, not as collectors' items. But he said he was struck by an eagerness to learn among the Americans he had met. They are right to be eager. Tapestries are perhaps the last area of Western art that can still offer real surprises in the way of major pieces.

■ **Wright Doors Auctioned**
The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York sold two sets of glass-paneled doors, designed in 1913 by Frank Lloyd Wright, to unidentified buyers for \$24,975 each, and a Wright window panel for \$11,100. Sunday at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo, The Associated Press reported.

Ending of 'Jagged Edge' Clear Despite Smokescreen

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Jagged Edge":
Glenn Close is convincing if a trifle schoolmarmish as a glamorous lawyer who falls for her client,

commando unit led by Colonel John Matrix (Schwarzenegger), since retired. The murders are led by a Latin American dictator (Das Hedayas) whom Matrix once overthrew. Armed with machine guns, a hunting knife, a rocket launcher, his elbows and fists and the heel of his hand, and a lovely stewardess (Rae Dawn Chong), Arnold introduces them to their maker.

MOVIE MARQUEE
A newspaper publisher accused of murdering his wealthy wife. The screenplay, by Joe Eszterhas, does what it can to throw up a smokescreen, but the audience will probably be well ahead of the story's resolution. As the publisher, Jeff Bridges gives what may be the only ordinary performance of his career, although he's more than up to the material's negligible demands. Peter Coyote wears a steady sneer as Close's courtroom opponent, and Robert Loggia, who does some of her legwork for her, uses the liveliest language around. Richard Marquand directed.

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times on "The Journey of Natty Gann":

Well intentioned and seductively photographed, this Walt Disney film, directed by Jeremy Kagan, will presumably open the eyes of young audiences to the Depression. What they will learn is that there was a period of American life when everybody — everybody — went about depressed. And surely, "Places in the Heart," set in the same period, managed to radiate good will, brotherhood and tenderness; such humanism is missing from "Natty Gann," which manages to be harsh, lugubrious and improbable. A Chicago labor organizer, Sol Gann (Ray Winstone), has to leave precipitously in order to take a job in a lumber camp in Washington state. His 14-year-old daughter, Natty (McGee Elsheimer), sets off to find him. Because it is a Disney film, a wolf becomes Natty's furry chaperon. Salinger is straightforward and unaffected, with the promise of growing into an extraordinarily beautiful woman.

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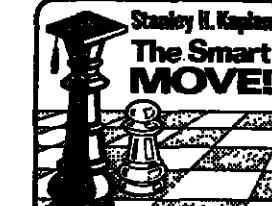
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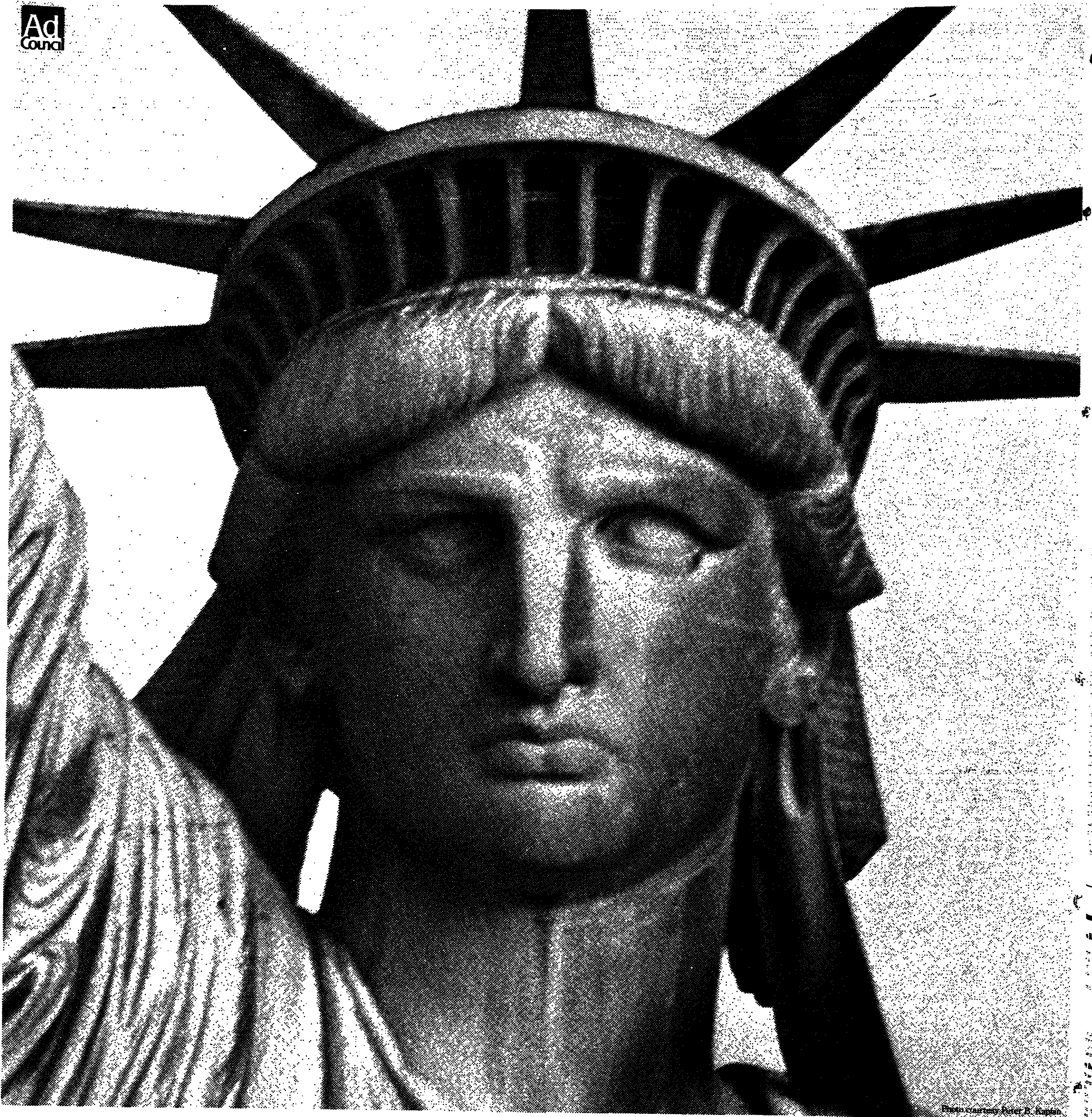
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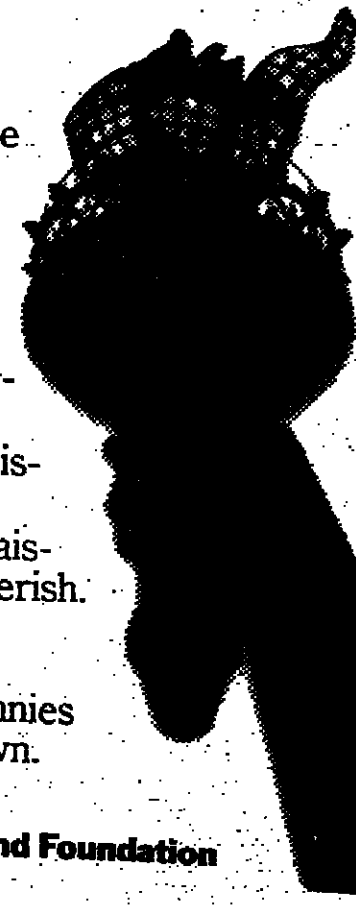
Inspiring plans have been developed to restore the Statue and to create at Ellis Island a living monument to the ethnic diversity of this country of immigrants. But unless restoration is begun now, ceremonies marking the hundredth anniversaries of these two landmarks in America's heritage could be held in commemoration of

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AsratC	466	110	100	100
Corkin	467	110	100	100
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TIE	469	110	100	100
Ass Intl	470	110	100	100
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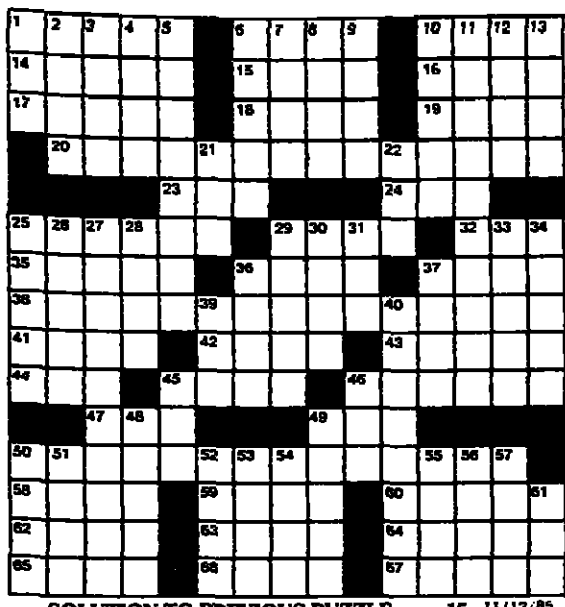
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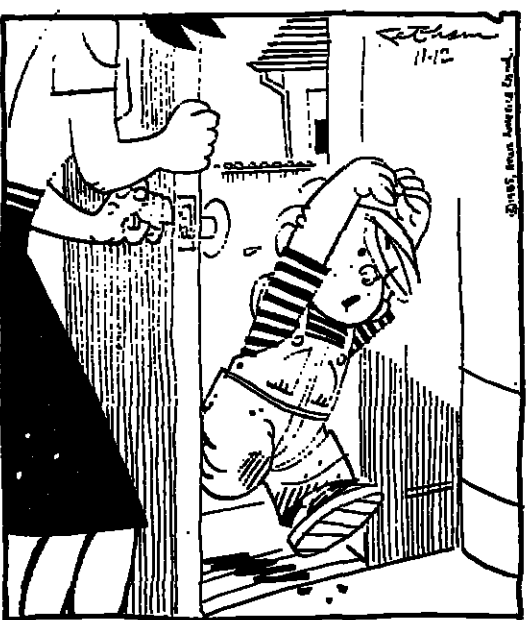


SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15 11/12/85

- ACROSS**
- Years
 - Full short
 - Dramatis personae
 - Perch
 - Entice
 - Kind of
 - Dogie catcher
 - Algerian port
 - Ruralistic border
 - J. D. Salinger work
 - Owned
 - Caravansary
 - Use
 - Northern European
 - Perform
 - Obstruct
 - Curtain or Seymour
 - Humper-dink's fairy opera
 - Leave out
 - Nelson or Mary Baker
 - Upper crust
 - Transgress
 - Iron and Stone
 - Ghostly
 - Dunderhead
- DOWN**
- Chemical
 - Film comedy
 - Christiania, today
 - Footnote abbr.
 - Lorelei, e.g.
 - Grind grain
 - Bring joy
 - Scarlett's spread
 - Mind
 - Resign
 - Timetable
 - Arrange hair
 - Grayish-white
 - This, in Taxco
 - Horse-drawn carriage
 - Patterson of boxing fame
 - Nimbus
 - Persia, today
 - Give
 - temporarily
 - Sing softly
 - Concerning
 - aircraft
 - Garage or yard
 - Low card
 - Voice vote

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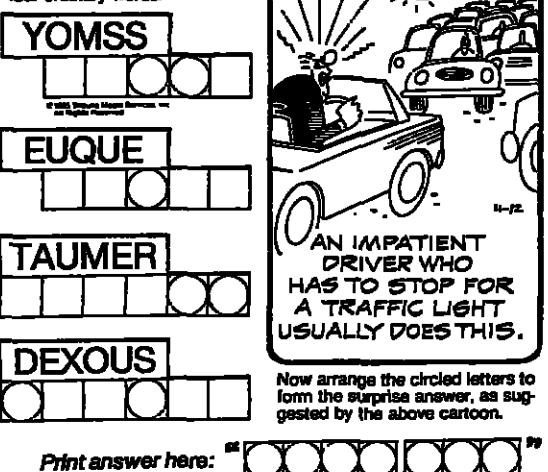
DENNIS THE MENACE



I'VE HAD IT UP TO HERE WITH MARGARET!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



AN IMPATIENT DRIVER WHO HAS TO STOP FOR A TRAFFIC LIGHT USUALLY DOES THIS.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	17	C	18	14
Amsterdam	14	10	F	18	14
Antwerp	14	10	F	18	14
Barcelona	14	10	F	18	14
Berlin	14	10	F	18	14
Bombay	28	24	F	18	14
Buenos Aires	14	10	F	18	14
Calcutta	28	24	F	18	14
Canton	28	24	F	18	14
Chennai	28	24	F	18	14
Cebu	28	24	F	18	14
Colon	28	24	F	18	14
Dacca	28	24	F	18	14
Dhaka	28	24	F	18	14
Hankow	28	24	F	18	14
Hong Kong	28	24	F	18	14
Kobe	28	24	F	18	14
London	14	10	F	18	14
Lyons	14	10	F	18	14
Manila	28	24	F	18	14
Medan	28	24	F	18	14
Osaka	28	24	F	18	14
Paris	14	10	F	18	14
Perth	14	10	F	18	14
Rangoon	28	24	F	18	14
Shanghai	28	24	F	18	14
Singapore	28	24	F	18	14
Sourabaya	28	24	F	18	14
Taipei	28	24	F	18	14
Tokyo	28	24	F	18	14
Yokohama	28	24	F	18	14

PEANUTS



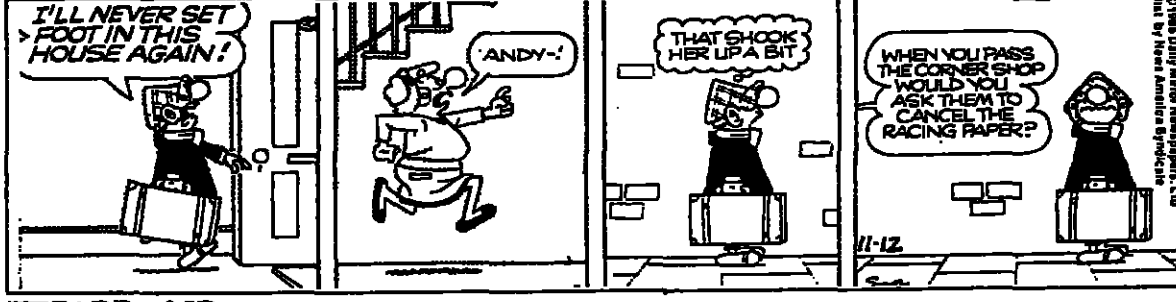
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BOOKS

THE MASTER OF THE FORGE: A West African Odyssey

By Harold Courlander. 224 pages. \$16.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

By Elizabeth Alexander

HUNDREDS of years ago in the western Sudanese kingdom of Joliba, caretakers of local history were *djelis*: bards who preserved and sang their people's stories. Today, in Bethesda, Maryland, a novelist and folklorist named Harold Courlander writes that he "because the *djelis* of Numukaba of Nangadaga," the ancient folk-hero Courlander has created in his latest novel.

"The Master of the Forge" is a prose epic that follows the blacksmith Numukaba on his 11-year journey from his village in search of honor and truth. His purpose? "I do not know what I am looking for, only that I am living out my story," says Numukaba, placing himself in a long line of heroes questing spiritually, as well as physically.

Like England's Lancelot and Mali's Sundiata before him, Numukaba's venture becomes an adventure, all in the name of honor and the faith that his "story" will guide him. He has cinematic encounters with evil, slays foes, does good deeds, and most importantly, augments the faith that sent him out in the first place.

His philosophy is surely delineated and appealing. Though Courlander lets him sound like a fortune cookie at times, he also quietly points to the larger lessons embedded in daily activities. Joliba is a world where ritual and community are profoundly respected. This strong sense of alliance and kinship makes Numukaba's self-imposed odyssey all the more poignant.

Indeed, in ancient Joliba, what goes around, comes around. A character is a slave one minute and a noble the next. At one point, Numukaba is changed into a dog by the wizard Etichaba. Courlander subtly and successfully challenges conventional social hierarchy through these transformations. Unfortunately, he does not extend the challenge to the world of women, who are scarcely mentioned and

exist only to procreate, to heal and to pass on the river.

Courlander has some lovely passages, such as his hero's reverent look at the world, such as this monologue to a rhinoceros:

"Have you discovered honey in the aridness? If so, tell me what it looks like. It is invisible, where do you hide it? Does it live in your heart? And when you die, will the rhinoceros drop to the ground and the culture lay on the earth, watching and listening?"

Creating a world in which one has never lived is no easy task. "The Master of the Forge" is filled with details, but at times the details are cliché, evocative of "Africa" in the words and a clipped, formal diction, as in this opening paragraph:

"Numukaba, the blacksmith, forged at a forge, completing the last iron link for his chain of mail. He heated it to a white glow and tempered it in miller water. When it was done he fastened it in place and hung the vest over his shoulders testing its fit. His slave said to him, 'Master, the armor becomes you.' Numukaba answered, 'Iron does not turn away weapons because it 'becomes' but because it contains the life force of the sun.' And the slave answered, 'Yes, Master, it is so.'"

Because the epic form is so familiar, the language between setting and coming home must truly sparkle to distinguish the work. Courlander's does not. But it is steady and functional; while not lyrical, it trots along at an even gait. It can move large spaces of time with a few gracefully told sentences. With the affecting line "I am Numukaba, I am here," Courlander places his hero in a great tradition of literary craft of "I am," of finding the central self through adversity.

Men no longer venture forth on horseback in search of truth. But they do wrestle with their own faith. This is neither a bona fide African epic nor a purely historical work. It is a gentle, quiet tale about a man "who understands the mysteries of iron" and his quest to understand his own fate.

Elizabeth Alexander teaches creative writing at Boston University. She wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Nimzovich Memorial Tournament, held in Næstved, Denmark, to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Aron Nimzovich, the great Latvian-Danish player, theoretician and teacher, ended in a first place shared by Walter Browne of Berkeley, Calif., Bent Larsen of Denmark and Rafael Vaganian of the Soviet Union.

For some time now Browne's forte has been to milk the Queen's Indian Defense of gallons of points, no matter whether he has Black or White. One can see him at it again in his encounter with Predrag Nikolic of Yugoslavia.

The popularity of 4 P-QR3 against the Queen's Indian has not let up. It is quite remarkable that this prophylactic, which is directed against a pin with ... B-N5 after N-B3, should give the defense such

headaches. There is a tricky question whether the immediate advance with 4 ... P-Q4 has any more merit than the more usual 4 ... B-N2; 5 N-B3, P-Q4. Of course, 4 ... P-Q4 gives the black QB greater flexibility, yet it is doubtful that any option other than fianchettoing it would ever be exercised.

Once Black plays 4 ... P-Q4, he is committed, after 5 P-A3, to the capture with 5 ... P-A3, since



Position after 23 ... B-K1

vited 27 R-Q8. Moreover, 23 ... Q-Q2 would have proved a disaster after 24 P-K6!

Thus, Nikolic abandoned a pawn with 23 ... B-B2; 24 R-B, Q-K2, 25 Q-K3. After 26 ... R-K1, Browne forced the win of another pawn by 27 Q-B2, R-Q8; 28 Q-B5, R-B2; 29 Q-Q3; 30 Q-Q4, P-Q4; 31 R-Q6, R-K1; 31 K-B1 creates a winning rook-and-pawn ending; 29 Q-Q3!

Since a defense against 30 R-Q8 yields White 31 QxP with decisive advantage, Nikolic gave up.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 11. Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Value	Class	Prev.	Value	Class	Prev.	Value
ABN Holding	64	67	ABN Holding	64	67	ABN Holding	64	67	ABN Holding
AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO
AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO
AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO
AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO	100	100	AKZO

Holcmeten	45520	49220	Kanagawa Steel	1890	1890
Holm (Holl)	2822	2975	Kanagawa Power	128	128
Holm (Holl)	2822	2975	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Meditolmeten	124200	125775	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Meditolmeten	124200	125775	Kawabata Steel	128	128
NABA	3601	3725	Kawabata Steel	128	128
NABA	3601	3725	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Pirelli	3275	3415	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Pirelli	3275	3415	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Ricciardone	795	1800	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Ricciardone	795	1800	Kawabata Steel	128	128
SAIE	12974	13310	Kawabata Steel	128	128
SAIE	12974	13310	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Sika	4218	4740	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Sika	4218	4740	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Stent	3078	3405	Kawabata Steel	128	128
Stent	3078	3405	Kawabata Steel	128	128
MIB Bar Index: 1764			Kawabata Steel	128	128
Previous: 1792			Kawabata Steel	128	128

Stockholm	
AGA	162 143
Alfa Laval	244 242
Aspo	481 490
Aspo	481 490
Alfa Romeo	491 162
Naliden	141 142
Electrolux	182 181
Electrolux	182 181
Eselle	182 181
Eselle	182 181
Pharmacia	171 172
Pharmacia	171 172
Servit	270 270
Servit	270 270
S.K.P.	249 249
S.K.P.	249 249
Volvo	242 248
Volvo	242 248

Affairs overseas index: 415.68
Previous: N.A.

Sydney	
ACI	3.16 3.65
ACI	3.16 3.65
BHP	9.28 9.28
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Bousserville	1.75 1.54
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Coles	1.52 1.12
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CRA	5.44 5.44
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Dunlop	2.38 2.28
Dunlop	2.38 2.28
IC Australia	2.32 2.27
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Megatran	2.32 2.28
Megatran	2.32 2.28
Newcrest	4.85 4.85
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Phillips Hill	2.34 2.49
Phillips Hill	2.34 2.49
Poseidon	3.45 3.45
Poseidon	3.45 3.45
South Coast	5.48 5.48
South Coast	5.48 5.48
Western Mining	3.59 3.52
Western Mining	3.59 3.52
Woodside	1.46 1.39
Woodside	1.46 1.39

Affairs overseas index: 1631.91
Previous: 1612.5

Tokyo	
Asahi	381 381
Asahi	381 381
Bank of Tokyo	750 750
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Canton	1160 1160
Canton	1160 1160
China	420 416
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Com. Japan Print	918 918
Com. Japan Print	918 918
Daiwa House	918 918
Daiwa House	918 918
Securities	740 740
Securities	740 740
Full Photo	190 190
Full Photo	190 190
Hiroshi	489 489
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Hiroshi	1140 1140
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Japan Air Lines	630 630
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SPORTS

Rams See Chance to Pull Away

Hapless Bucs Still Looking for First Victory

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Splendid runner that Eric Dickerson is, his return to the Los Angeles Rams after a lengthy holdout and his 226 yards have been less a reason for the Rams' 5-0 start this season than a retooled defense, which has given up only five touchdowns and the fewest points of any team in the National Football League this season.

That should hardly make the Rams welcome guests for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, who are 0-5, Sunday in

NFL WEEKEND

Tampa. But that aside, the Rams have encountered a rather unexpected development in the schedule. A victory over the Buccaneers and losses by the San Francisco 49ers to the Chicago Bears and the New Orleans Saints to the Los Angeles Raiders — not three-game leads in the National Conference West. And the 49ers are the defending league champions.

Who would have thought...

Well, Fritz Shurmur, for one. He's the Rams' defensive coordinator, the retooler.

"This is an extremely big game for us," he said the other day. "By game time, their 0-5 record won't be any more significant than our 5-0."

That may be true, but the defensive schemes he has implemented leave the Rams in an advantageous position. Among the changes from last year are more man-to-man coverages with the defensive backs, more frequent use of six-man pass coverages, even on second-down plays, a better rush by the defensive front and the return to health of the starting safeties, Nolan Cromwell and Johnnie Johnson, and the defensive lineman Gary Jenkins.

"Last year," Shurmur said, "we didn't challenge offenses near as much as we wanted to. We got a little cautious, playing mostly in zone coverage. So we had to take it upon ourselves to be more aggressive and to raise our efficiency level by covering a little tighter and rushing a little better."

The results have been encouraging. This week the Rams have the sixth-best rated defense in the league, and they rank among the better defensive teams with 21 sacks, eight interceptions and a 51-percent pass-completion rate by opposing quarterbacks.

All of which sounds like more bad news for the Buccaneers. (Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book has made the Rams 6½-point favorites.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo Bills (0-5) at New England Patriots (3-2): The Bills, weak in all phases and going nowhere, come at a good time for the Patriots, who beat them, 17-14, three weeks ago. The Patriots are floundering, too, and need to win or fall from contention. They have been scoring fewer than three touchdowns a game, but Buffalo's defense is porous enough to exploit, as the Colts did last Sunday in winning, 49-17. (New England by 10.)

Cleveland Browns (3-2) at Houston Oilers (1-4): Bernie Kosar, the rookie quarterback, will probably start for the Browns because of an injury to Gary Danielson. His timing could have been a lot worse. The Oilers, losing all of their last four games, have given up increasingly more points and passing yards in each of the last three games. Kosar also has the advantage of a rushing offense that leads the conference and a defense that has yielded three touchdowns in a game only once this season. (Cleveland by 7½.)

Denver Broncos (3-2) at Kansas City Chiefs (2-3): As long as the Chiefs' offensive strength is their defense, they will have trouble beating a team like the Broncos, who lead the conference with 151 points. The Broncos have won three of their last four, with John Elway making great strides at quarterback. The Broncos are not without their weaknesses, a porous defense, among them. But the Chiefs' defense does not appear to be capable of slowing down Elway enough for them to win. (Denver by 5½.)

Kansas City Chiefs (2-3) at San Diego Chargers (2-3): The Chargers are 0-2 at home this season and aren't doing much more than completing a lot of passes. That happens routinely, like losing. But the Chargers may have one advantage in that their defense has played surprisingly well against the pass in the last two games, and the Chiefs have been experiencing difficulty in all phases of their offense. (Kansas City by 3½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chicago Bears (5-0) at San Francisco 49ers (3-2): The last time they met, in the conference championship game last season, the 49ers won easily, 23-0, in a game the Bears played without their quarterback, Jim McMahon, who was injured. But the last time the 49ers faced McMahon, late in the 1983 season, the Bears won, 13-3, and McMahon is currently the top-rated quarterback in the league. In many respects, this game is more important for the 49ers because a loss, coupled with a victory by the Rams, would leave the defending champions far off the pace in the Western Division. (San Francisco by 3½.)

Detroit Lions (3-2) at Washington Redskins (2-3): If the Redskins can play with the intensity and emotion they had in their victory over St. Louis, no team could beat them. Not that the Lions are much of a threat. The Lions have never won in Washington, and a shoddy performance in losing to Green Bay, 43-10, suggests that their streak will remain intact. (Washington by 6.)

Minnesota Vikings (3-2) vs. Green Bay Packers (2-3) at Milwaukee: Just when you give up on the Packers, they surprise you, as they did in crushing the Lions. That's why they remain dangerous for the Vikings, who have played well. The key here is how well Green Bay's offensive line holds off the pass rush. With time, the Packers can make defensive backs squirm. Without it, they don't have enough punch to beat anyone. (Green Bay by 4.)

St. Louis Cardinals (3-2) at Philadelphia Eagles (1-4): The Eagles, for all their problems, have the best pass defense in the league. They are also bringing back Ron Jaworski at quarterback, after he threw for three touchdowns as a reliever in a 23-21 loss to the Saints. The Cardinals, who turned the ball over six times, five on interceptions, in a 27-10 loss to the Redskins, have been playing just badly enough to lose this one. (St. Louis by 5½.)

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Giants (3-2) at Cincinnati Bengals (1-4): Despite their 1-point loss to the Cowboys last Sunday night, the Giants are developing a certain consistency in offense, defense and emotion that should serve them well over the next few weeks. Their new offensive prowess should especially come in handy against the Bengals, who have scored more points — 149 — than all but two other teams. Their record reflects the less fortunate circumstance that they have given up more points — 166 — than any other team. (New York by 1.)

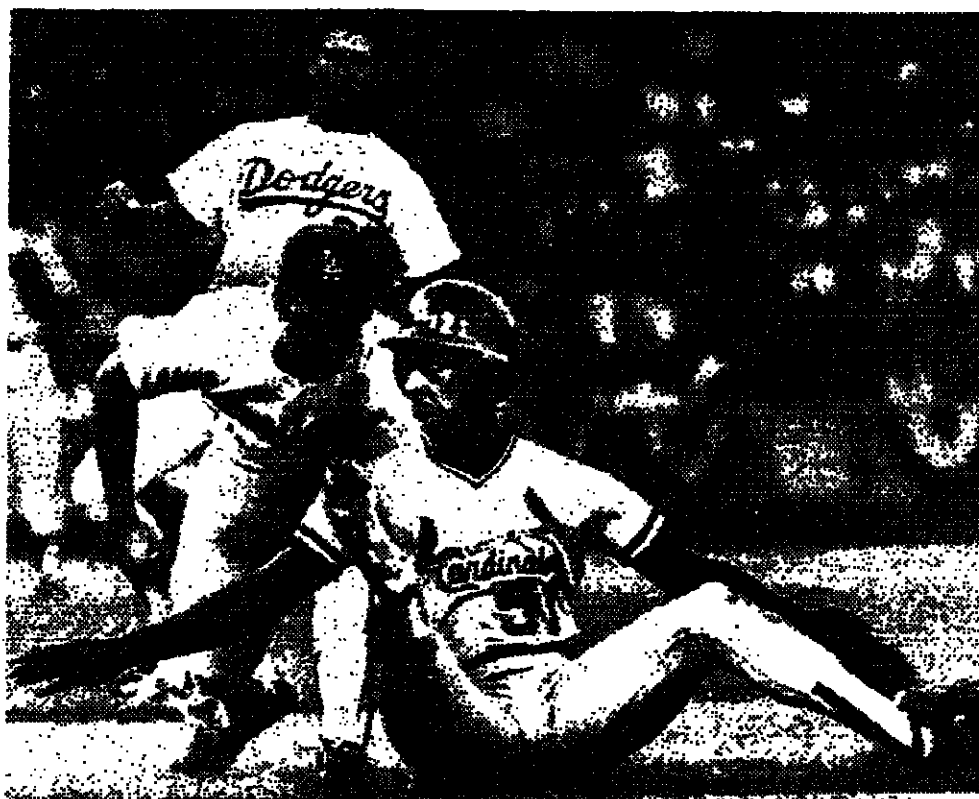
Pittsburgh Steelers (2-3) at Dallas Cowboys (4-1): By allowing the Dolphins to score on a final drive, the Steelers give the appearance of a team incapable of winning when it matters. They also let the previous game get away. So with only one victory in the last four games, they may not be in the proper spirits to beat the Cowboys, who have the top-rated offense in the National Conference and a defense that leads the league with 14 interceptions. (Dallas by 6.)

New Orleans Saints (3-2) at Los Angeles Raiders (3-2): The Saints have never won four consecutive games. Never. With a victory over the Raiders, they could. Is one possible? Yes. Is one probable? No. The Raiders have been exerting enough of a pass rush these days to give most opposing quarterbacks trouble. And the Saints' quarterback, Dave Wilson, will be operating without Eugene Goodlow, the team's leading receiver, who was injured in the last game and is out for the season. (Los Angeles by 9½.)

Atlanta Falcons (0-5) at Seattle Seahawks (3-2): With Steve Bartkowski injured, the Falcons will start David Archer, or Bob Holly. Not that it much matters. Having lost both starting quarterbacks, Kenny Johnson and James Brant, three weeks ago, the Falcons have given up 10 touchdowns and nearly 1,000 passing yards. The Seahawks haven't played particularly well in recent weeks, but they won't have to win this one. (Seattle by 14.)

MONDAY NIGHT

Miami Dolphins (4-1) at New York Jets (4-1): Rarely have these two teams met on such even terms. The Dolphins have been playing at a typical level of performance, one that could be enhanced by the recent acquisition of Hugh Green, a much-needed outside linebacker. But such a lofty position is relatively new to the Jets, who have shown a vast improvement in their defense, particularly against the pass. Continued improvement might give them a chance to beat the Dolphins. (Miami by 3½.)



Willie McGee, caught in a rundown on a steal attempt, was finally tagged out by Greg Brock, the Dodger first baseman, who took the throw from second baseman Steve Sax.

Moseby Finding His Groove for Jays

While Royals Count on Saberhagen

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — When Lloyd Moseby stepped into the batter's box in the gathering gloom at Toronto's Exhibition Stadium, he was an angry young man.

Moments earlier, in the top of the 10th inning on Wednesday, Moseby had made a diving stab at Frank White's sinking line drive.

But the umpire Dave Phillips ruled that Moseby had trapped the ball, and Willie Wilson scored to give the Kansas City Royals a 5-4 lead. Moseby got a hit and the Blue Jays went on to win and take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven American League Championship Series.

"If we had lost," Moseby said, "it would have been awful tough to take. I was just glad to get the chance to hit."

Moseby is, in many ways, the prototype Blue Jay. He is young (25), swift (37 stolen bases) and powerful (18 home runs). He is also an excellent center fielder.

He has played six years in the major leagues after having been in the No. 2 pick in the entire draft in 1978. He is bright and funny. After Wednesday's game, Moseby delivered a long speech explaining how certain he was that he had made the catch on White's ball.

Then he smiled and said, "So, like I said, the ump made a great call. All the ump's are great human beings."

In the end, the call was moot. "Doesn't matter now," White said. "I thought he missed it, but they won. We blew the game anyway."

While Moseby and his teammates filled their clubhouse with loud music and laughter the Royals were an angry, frustrated bunch. "This doesn't even feel like a playoff," George Brett snapped. "Every time I look up someone has

a Canadian flag or something waving. These people think this is the Olympics or something. I'll be glad to go home and see Old Glory flying."

A moment later, when a New York writer made reference to the Royals' 10-game postseason losing streak, Brett screamed several obscenities at him. Even Quisenberry, the laid-back relief pitcher, was up-tight. When someone asked him about shortstop Orix Conception's failure to throw out Fernandez on a routine ground ball to start the 10th, Quisenberry also snapped.

"What do you want me to do, criticize my teammates?" he said. "No way. We've been through a tough year together. I'm not going to stab anybody in the back."

Even the usually easy-going Dick Howser, now 0-11 as a playoff manager, let the pressure show. Talking about Conception's mis-cue, which was ruled a hit, Howser shook his head.

"Base hit my butt," he said. "If you can't make plays like that, you can't win these games. We just handed it right over to them. Now, we gotta get a big game from Sabes or we're in trouble."

Kansas City's hopes now rest squarely on pitcher Bert Saberhagen's very narrow shoulders. At 21, he is a 20-game winner, a Cy Young candidate.

"I know the situation," he said calmly. "We always seem to dig holes for ourselves. Nothing is easy with this team. I just have to go out and pitch well Friday and hope we get going. We're still out of it. They still have to win four games."

Moseby shrugged when he heard that. "It's true, no doubt about it," he said. "But right now, I'd much rather be us than them."

With all the concern about frigid weather in Toronto, it is here where

weather might be a problem. For the third straight day, Kansas City was hit with heavy rain Thursday, causing flooding around the city. The temperature never got much above 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4 degrees Centigrade). Friday's forecast is a chance of more rain with nighttime temperatures in the low 40s.

The World Series, which will open in the American League park, will not begin until Oct. 19 even if both championship series take fewer than seven games to complete.

Umpire Strike Averted

Paul Runge, a National League umpire, has declared that major league umpires will work all playoff and World Series games, indicating that a threatened strike over the expanded league playoff format has been averted. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

"We've agreed to work all games," Runge said Thursday night. "My sense is that it's over. We're satisfied with the way it's turned out. We feel the final result will be in our favor."

The umpires had threatened to strike because their contract for the two championship series was for five games, while the series was expanded to a best-of-seven games this year.

They threatened to walk out after one team in either playoff won three games, which until this year would have constituted a complete playoff.

The National League president, Chub Feeney, confirmed Runge's assessment of the talks, saying, "It looks like it's settled. We'll either have an arbitration by the end of next week or a settlement."

When asked if the umpires would definitely work all postseason games, Feeney responded, "That's right."

Dodgers Defeat Cardinals Again

For a 2-0 Lead

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES — The scenario was probably fixed in the first inning: Vince Coleman and Willie McGee, the whippersnappers of the St. Louis Cardinals, got on base for the first time in the National League Championship Series. Both were thrown out trying to steal second base.

And so, the Los Angeles Dodgers shut down the highest-scoring offense in the league for the second straight time Thursday night. They overwhelmed the Cardinals, 8-2, and took a two-game lead with the pennant only two victories away.

They will try to win it this weekend in St. Louis, where the teams will resume the best-of-seven series Saturday with Bob Welch pitching for the Dodgers and Dwight Gooden trying to avert a collapse for the Cardinals. And the Cardinals were admittedly banking on the change of venue to restore their spirits and their speed on the slick artificial turf of Busch Stadium.

"We're capable of winning four in a row," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals manager. "We had the best record in baseball, and the best home record, too. We just didn't play very good baseball in Los Angeles."

"Yes, Coleman and McGee have been picked off or thrown out in the same inning before. You rely on speed, you live dangerously. That's what got us here."

The Cardinals got here by winning 101 games out of 162 played, the best record in the big leagues. They also stole 314 bases and scored 747 runs. But in two nights in Dodger Stadium, they have stolen one base and have been outscored, 12 to 3.

They finally energized their offense in the early innings Thursday night and seemed ready to explode against the Dodger starter, Orel Hershisser. But they left five runners on base in three innings and paid the price: The Dodgers scored three runs in the third inning and two more in the fourth, routed Joaquin Andujar in the fifth and staked Hershisser to his 12th straight victory.

Everybody agreed that the Dodgers had won the opening game because Fernando Valenzuela and Tom Niedenfuer had stopped the St. Louis rabbits. Coleman, who set a rookie record by stealing 110 bases, went 0 for 4 Wednesday night and didn't hit the ball out of the infield. McGee, who stole 56 bases and led the league in hitting with a .353 average, went 0 for 4 and struck out three times.

The Dodgers' chances of keeping them off the bases looked pretty good Thursday night, too. Hershisser came into the game with a record of 19 and 3, he had won 11 straight at home and he hadn't lost anywhere since July 7 in St. Louis. By contrast, Andujar won his 20th game on Aug. 23 and then won only once in his next nine starts.

But despite the omens, the

sprinters came out sprinting, and it was a great show.

Coleman opened the game by lining a single to center. He promptly took a long and menacing lead off first with McGee at bat. But before Hershisser delivered one pitch to the plate, he threw six times to first base, driving Coleman back each time.

Finally, after nine throws to first base and one pitchout, Coleman streaked for second. But Mike Scioscia sprang from behind the plate firing and gunned him down at second.

McGee then hit a grounder near second base that Mariano Duncan bobbled for an error. Now, sprinter No. 2 was leading off first. And, after one throw over, he headed for second.

This time, Scioscia called a pitchout, and McGee was trapped between first and second and was run down and tagged.

"It happened before," McGee said later in a tense locker room. "But I don't remember when I went on a hit-and-run play, and they pitched out."

The Cardinals opened the scoring in the third after McGee singled to left field with one down and Tommy Lee Walker walked. Hershisser obliged by throwing a wild pitch on the 3-and-2 count to Jack Clark, and McGee flashed all the way home from second.

Now the Cardinals had one run, but that was all. And in the bottom of the third, the Dodgers broke out with three and snatched the lead.

Steve Sax led with a one-out single through the middle, and Andujar tried to keep him close. Instead, he threw the ball past first base, and Sax raced to third. Then Hershisser chopped a high-bounce single over Terry Pendleton, who was playing in close at third, and the Cardinals' lead was gone.

Duncan lined to center for the second out. But before Andujar got the third, Ken Landreaux doubled to left center for a 2-1 lead and Bill Madlock singled to make it 3-1.

One inning later, Scioscia led with a bunt and was safe when Darrell Porter fell down chasing it. And Greg Brock nailed Andujar's 1-and-1 pitch into the right-field seats for a home run.

The Dodgers padded their lead with a run in the fifth. Landreaux led off with his second double, to the same spot as the first, and one out later Andujar walked Pedro Guerrero intentionally. Mike Marshall drove in the run with a single to left, taking second on the throw home as Guerrero went to third.

Andujar was now out of the game, having given up six runs on eight hits in 4½ innings. Rick Horton came on in relief and got out of the inning.

The Dodgers scored twice more in the sixth. With two out, Duncan doubled, and Landreaux walked. Madlock then singled up the middle for one run, and Guerrero followed with a single to left for the second.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Martin Reportedly Didn't Start Fights

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (NYT) — An investigation into two bar incidents involving Billy Martin, the manager of the New York Yankees, placed no blame on Martin for starting the fights, but showed that he did "things he shouldn't be doing," a Yankee source familiar with the investigation has declared.

"It looks like in both cases Billy was in places where he shouldn't be," the source said. "It's always something he shouldn't be doing. Like in the fight with Whitson, it didn't start the fight, but he didn't walk away and instead he pursued it." There was no immediate indication whether the outcome of the investigation would affect Martin's status as manager.

When the Yankees were in Baltimore to play the Orioles Sept. 20-22, Martin became involved in a shoving incident with a man he had been drinking with and, on the next night, was involved in a fight with Ed Whitson, a Yankee pitcher. Martin suffered a broken right arm and cracked ribs in the Whitson fight.

Braves Appoint Tanner as Manager

ATLANTA (AP) — The Atlanta Braves have appointed Chuck Tanner as manager for the next five years. Tanner, who was fired Monday after eight seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates, replaces Bobby Wine, who took over as manager of the baseball club in August.

Ted Turner, owner of the Braves, said that John Mullen would remain as general manager "right now, the way things are." But he added that Tanner "will have a lot of control." Contract terms were not disclosed.

Semifinals Set Up in Federation Cup

TOYOTA, Japan (AP) — Czechoslovakia swept two singles and one doubles match against Hungary, while Bulgaria beat Britain, 2-1, in Friday's quarterfinals of the Federation Cup tennis tournament, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup national team tournament for men.

Czechoslovakia, seeded No. 1, will play fourth-seeded Bulgaria, and the United States, seeded No. 2, will meet third-seeded Australia in Saturday's semifinals. The U.S. team beat Argentina, 2-1, and Australia downed Italy, 3-0, in quarterfinal matches Thursday.

The U.S. team is playing the eight-day Federation Cup tournament without Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, the world's two top-ranked women players. Zina Garrison, the world's sixth-ranked player, leads the Americans this year.

1987 Tour de France to Start in Berlin

PARIS (UPI) — The 1987 Tour de France bicycle race will begin in West Berlin and have the prologue and three stages in West Germany before the race reaches France. Tour officials have announced.

Felix Levitan, a Tour official, said Thursday that West Berlin, which will be the eighth foreign city to sponsor the start since Amsterdam held the prologue in 1954, would encourage "understanding between peoples" and may help persuade national teams from Eastern Bloc countries to participate in the Tour.

The National Basketball Association has selected Seattle as the site for the 1987 All-Star game. (AP)

Cherane Rose shot an 8-under-par 64 Thursday to take a two-stroke lead over Craig Stadler in the opening round of a PGA golf tournament in Lake Buena Vista, Florida. (AP)



Greg Malone of the Whalers, left, scoring against the Sabre goalie, Tom Barrasso. Torrie Robertson, right, assisted on the play. The Whalers defeated the Sabres in Buffalo, 5-4.

Gretzky Helps Oilers Capture Opener

United Press International

EDMONTON, Alberta — Wayne Gretzky began the 1985-86 National Hockey League season in typically outstanding fashion Thursday night by scoring two goals and an assist in leading the defending Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers to a 4-3 victory over the Winnipeg Jets.

"It was a very big game for us because we were psychologically up for it," said Gretzky, who participated in a 10-minute laser light show "prior to the lifting of the Stanley Cup banner." "The win for the Jets tonight would have given them a lift all year. We play them three times in the first month, so if we can win three, we should take a good lead on them."

In other opening games, it was New Jersey 6, Philadelphia 5; New York Rangers 4, Washington 2; Quebec 6, Chicago 2; Hartford 5, Buffalo 4; Boston 3, Toronto 1.

NHL FOCUS

Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 3; Vancouver 6, Los Angeles 5; and Detroit 6, Minnesota 6.

In Edmonton, it was also a night of special significance for Craig MacTavish. He made his first appearance as an Oiler, and first since serving a yearlong jail sentence for drunken driving.

MacTavish fired the game-winning goal at 11:55 of the third period on a 40-foot slap shot through a maze of players and past the Winnipeg goalie, Brian Hayward.

The game included 102 penalty minutes and five fighting majors for each team.

Although on the losing side, the Jets' coach, Barry Long, was not too disappointed.

"I can't fault anybody with the effort they gave me tonight," he said. "It was tremendous. We had lots of chances, but we are not game-sharp yet. I feel if we were playing any other club, we would have won." The Jets had 39 shots on goal.

Laurie Boschman, Doug Smill and Dale Hawerchuk scored for the Oilers, who trailed 1-0 after one period and 2-1 after 40 minutes. Glenn Anderson scored the other Edmonton goal.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Playoff Box Score

NATIONAL LEAGUE: GAME 2									
ST. LOUIS					LOS ANGELES				
	AB	R	H	E		AB	R	H	E
Coleman	4	0	1	0	Duncan	4	0	1	0
McGee	4	0	1	0	Andersen	4	0	1	0
Herr	2	0	1	0	Lindor	4	0	1	0
J.C. Clark	4	0	1	0	Medich	3	0	1	0
Vontilly	4	0	1	0	Borrell	3	0	1	0
Proctor	3	0	1	0	Guerrero	4	0	1	0
Porter	4	0	1	0	Masoli	4	0	1	0
O'Smith	4	0	1	0	Schaefer	4	0	1	0
Andujar	4	0	1	0	Brack	4	0	1	0
Braun	4	0	1	0	Sax	4	0	1	0
Combs	4	0	1	0	Hershisser	4	0	1	0
Doyler	4	0	1	0					
Lahit	4	0	1	0					
Jipson	4	0	1	0					
Totals	32	0	1	0	Totals	32	0	1	0

WALDES CONFERENCE									
New Jersey					Pittsburgh				
	W	L	T	Pts		W	L	T	Pts
N.Y. Rangers	1	0	0	2	Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2
N.Y. Islanders	0	0	0	0	St. Louis	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	Calgary	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	Edmonton	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
					Winnipeg	0	0	0	0

POSTSEASON SCHEDULE

